The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

LUTZ & JORDAN, *Editors and Proprietors.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870. VOL. 43: NO 19.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One square	$ 4.50	$ 6.00	$10.00
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Three squares	8.00	12.00	20.00
One-fourth column	14.00	20.00	35.00
Half column	18.00	25.00	45.00
One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

J. M. REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
All business intrusted to him will be attended to with great care. Upon notice will appear for parties in suits before Justices of the Peace in any part of the county. Office with J. W. Dickerson, Esq., on Juliana St., next door north of Mengel House. 4marly.

W. C. HOLAHAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Jan. 28, '70-tf

G. H. SPANG.....A. KING, JR.
SPANG & KING,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in Gazette building, on the corner of public Square and Juliana street. Sap

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.)
☞ Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Justice of the Peace, BEDFORD, PA.,
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Office in room on Juliana Street lately occupied by Reed & Schell Bankers.
apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Will promptly attend to all business intrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining Counties.
Office on Juliana street in the building occupied for many years by King & Jordan, and lately by Hall & Keagy.

S. L. RUSSELL.....J. H. LONGENECKER
RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,
Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.
☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE.....E. F. KERR
SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.
Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.
Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

DR. J. ROSS ANDERSON,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office three doors East of the Bedford House.
☞ Night calls attended to with promptness.
April 8, 1870-tf

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.
All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.
Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*
As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

W. M. LLOYD
BANKER.
Transacts a General Banking Business, and makes collections on all accessible points in the United States.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, SILVER, STERLING and CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE bought and sold.
U. S. REVENUE STAMPS of all descriptions always on hand.
Accounts of Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers and all other solicited.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
Jan. 7, '70.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES.—On hand and for sale at the *Inquirer* office, a fine assortment of Marriage Certificates. Clergymen and Justices should have them.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

LUTZ & JORDAN,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION OVER 1500.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST & MOST APPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,

CIRCULARS,

BUSINESS CARDS

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

BALL TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

CONCERT TICKETS,

ORDER BOOKS,

SEGAR LABELS,

RECEIPTS,

LEGAL BLANKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,

BILL HEADS,

LETTER HEADS,

PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

LUTZ & JORDAN.

ITEMS.

THE cotton crop of last year is estimated at 3,000,000 bales.

LOUISIANA owes $14,000,000. The annual interest on the bonds "nominally outstanding" is stated to be $944,000.

A CLERGYMAN consoling a young widow on the death of her husband, remarked that she could not find his equal. "I don't know about that," remarked the sobbing fair one; "but I'll try."

THE effect of the Fifteenth Amendment was forcibly shown in Holland, Michigan, at the recent municipal election in that place. The town has but two colored voters, yet they were sufficient to change its political complexion and elect the Republican ticket by a majority of one.

A SPECIAL cable dispatch says that the conspiracy discovered in Paris is more serious than was at first supposed. A large supply of bombs had been provided and was seized by the police. The principal ringleaders have not yet been discovered, and the anxiety of the Government and citizens is intense. The strictest surveillance is every where maintained, and the Tuilleries are carefully guarded. Orders have been issued to the police to arrest all speakers who insult the Imperial family or Constitution of France.

FROM ALTOONA TO HARRISBURG WITHOUT STOPPING.—The Pacific Express train, on the Pennsylvania Central railroad, ran yesterday from Altoona to Harrisburg without stopping, and also from Harrisburg to philadelphia. This is the greatest distance ever traveled in this country by a locomotive without taking fuel or water. Owing to the great competition on the New York roads for the travel to the West, the Pennsylvania railroad has determined not to be behind, and now beats all competitors in time and accommodations. When the train arrived in this city, from Altoona, the locomotive had sufficient water in the tank to run with perfect safety.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

A PUBLIC sale of a lot of images, vases and water-jars, made by the Aztec Indians and imported from Mexico, recently took place in San Francisco. Many of the vases resembled in style and ornamental finish those found in Egypt. The groups of banditti, muleteers, beggars orange girls, drunken men and women, and images of Maximilian, Miramom and others are said to have been true to the life. All were of fine clay, and were made without the assistance of tools.

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD SHOES.—Cosmos answers this question by stating that they are cut up into small pieces, and these are put for a few days in chloride of sulphur which makes the leather very hard and brittle. After this is effected the material is washed with water, dried, ground to powder and mixed with some substance which makes the particles adhere together, as shellack, good glue, or thick solution of gum. It is then pressed into moulds, and shaped into combs, buttons, knife handles, and many oter articles.

DON'T WHIP A FRIGHTENED HORSE.—Never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the road side; for if he sees a stump, a log or a heap of tanbark in the road, and while he is eyeing it carefully, and about to pass it you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or stump or the bark that has hurt him in his reasoning and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to examine and smell of all these objects, and use the war bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to these objects of fear. Bring all objects, if possible, to his nose, and let him smell of them, and then you can commence to gently use him with them.

TO CLEAN PAINT.—The Coachmakers' Journal recommends house wives to save themselves trouble by adopting the following mode:—Provide a plate with some of the best whiting to be had, and have ready some clean, warm water and a piece of flannel, which dip into the water and squeeze nearly dry, then take as much whiting as will adhere to it, apply it to the painted surface, when a little rubbing will instantly remove any dirt or grease. After which, wash the part well with clean water, rubbing it dry with a soft chamois. Paint thus cleaned looks as well as when first laid on, without any injury to the most delicate colors. It is far better than using soap, and does not require more than half the time and labor.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—It is a matter of great doubt whether General Grant's eager desire for an interoceanic canal across the Darien Isthmus will be fully realized, as the numerous reports, both of official and private nature, from the Government surveying expedition now there are not very encouraging.

It is considered by many that the best course to pursue will be for the United Staes to aid a New York company, with Marshall O. Roberts at its head, which has a concession from the Mexican Government for a canal across the Tehuantepec route, but it is also a matter of doubt whether the Government would be willing to divide the honors of such an undertaking with a private company.

The great objection to this route has been a sand-bar in front of the outlet into the Gulf of Mexico, on which there was only about thirteen feet of water. It has, however, been ascertained that below the bar is the muddy bottom of the harbor, and experienced navigators, including Admiral Porter, are of opinion that the sand-bar can be removed by digging.

IN boring an artesian well at St. Louis, to a deph of 3,843½ feet, a curious circumstance in connection with the temperature was noted. The thermometer, which at 3,000 feet registered 106 deg. F., fell when that depth was passed, marking but 105 deg. at 3,800 feet.

THE DEVIL'S HARVEST.—Carefully compiled statistics show that 600,000 lives are annually destroyed by intemperance in the United States.

1,000,000 men and women are yearly sent to prison in consequence of strong drink.

20,000 children are yearly sent to the poor house for the same reason.

300 murders are another of the yearly fruits of intemperance.

400 suicides follow in this fearful catalouge of miseries.

200,000 orphans are bequeathed each year to the public and private charity.

$200,000,000 are yearly expended to produce this shocking amount of crime and misery, and as much more is lost in time wasted from the same cause.

Poetry.

TRUE HEROISM.

BY GRANT P. ROBINSON.

Let others write of battles fought
On bloody, ghastly fields,
Where honor greets the man who wins,
And death the man who yeilds;
But I will write of him who fights
And vanquishes his sins,
Who struggles on through weary years,
Against himself, and wins.

He is a hero staunch and brave,
Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low,
And stands erect in manhood's might,
Undaunted, undismayed—
The bravest man that drew a sword
In foray or in raid.

It calls for something more than brawn
Or muscle o'ercome
An enemy who marcheth not
With banner, plume, and drum—
A foe forever lurking nigh,
With silent, stealthy tread,
Forever near your board by day,
At night beside your bed.

All honor, then, to that brave heart,
Though poor or rich he be,
Who struggles with his baser part—
Who conquers, and is free.
He may not wear a hero's crown,
Or fill a hero's grave;
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave,
—*Phrenological Journal.*

NIGHT-FALL.

Slowly, slowly up the wall
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade;
Evening damps begin to fall,
Evening shadows are displayed.

Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
All the sky is grand with clouds,
And athwart the evening air
Wheel the swallows home in clouds.

Shafts of sunshine from the west
Paint the dusky windows red;
Darker shadows, deeper rest,
Underneath, and overhead.

Darker, darker, and more wan
In my breast the shadows fall;
Upward steals the life of man
As the sunshine from the wall.

From the wall into the sky,
From the roof along the spire;
Ah, the souls of those that die
Are but sunbeams lifted higher
—*Longfellow.*

Miscellaneous.

MERELY A MENIAL.

"You are altogether too harsh, Cornelia, in your mode of treating Laura Lyon since she became a member of our family. The poor girl has more than once noticed, I am very certain, your haughty, supercilious behavior."

"Let her notice it, mamma," was Cornelia Stanhope's scornfully-spoken answer, while the young lady's handsome dark eyes flashed imperiously enough. "For my part, I find it quite impossible to restrain my dislike for that girl. As for her being a member of our family, I must say, mamma, that I decidedly object to her being called anything of the sort. She is dependent upon our kindness—an orphan to whom we have charitably given shelter—nothing more."

"But she is your cousin, Cornelia—the child of your dead father's dead sister."

"Who made a horribly low marriage, by the way," retorted the young lady, "if reports speak correctly. It is useless for you to scold me, mamma, about my manner of conducting myself toward Laura. Between ourselves, I think it very probable that I shall treat her much worse before I treat her much better. She is an out-and-out nuisance."

"You are shockingly wicked to call her so," exclaimed Mrs. Stanhope, who, though what is termed a weak woman, was now and then given to transitory fits of strong-mindedness in her mode of defending those she loved. "There is nothing which you have asked Laura to do since her arrival in the house that she has refused, or even hesitated——"

"Nonsense, mamma; I know what you are going to say!" Miss Stanhope broke in. "Of course, Laura has arranged my hair for the opera and for balls whenever I have asked her. She has also done several other menial services. I don't know that I am particularly obliged to her for performing them. She is certainly well-fed and clothed at the household expense; and she should consider our kindness in thus feeding and clothing her, ample payment for the slight favors which are required at her hands. And now, please, discontinue this argument on the subject of Laura. *Apropos* of the opera, Lord Ellery has sent word to know whether you and I desired to occupy his box this evening. I immediately wrote an acceptance in reply to the note, feeling sure that you would like to see 'Fouse' once again."

"Will he accompany us?"

A faint tinge of color stole in Cornelia Stanhope's olive cheek. "Of course, mamma," she answered.

"I suppose so," Mrs. Stanhope said. "Do you know, Cornelia, that I considered the attentions of Lord Ellery most marked and devoted toward yourself?"

"Do you, mamma?"—a short nervous laugh followed the words.

"His father, the Marquis of Fancourt, is very rich, is he not?"

"Worth two hundred thousand a year, I believe."

"And you would marry him—if he asked you, Cornelia?"

The young lady bit her lip. The sentence, "if he asked you," grated very disagreeably upon her ear. During the past two or three weeks, it had grown the ruling purpose of Cornelia Stanhope's thoughts to become the wife of Viscount Ellery. She had resolved that no amount of stern, steadfast endeavor should be lacking, on her part, in the matter of attaining this object. It is, indeed very probable that she had not yet fully satisfied herself as to whether love for Lord Ellery formed even a slight motive of her present course of action, but it is altogether sure that she was aware how dominant a motive wordly interest formed.

"How do you know that he has not already asked me, mamma?" she said, in answer to her mother's question. "He calls here very often, and you seldom interfere with our *tete-a-tetes.*"

Then Cornelia gave a musical little laugh, that left her mother in doubt as to whether she was serious or in fun, and disappeared very abruptly from the room. But the truth was that she only hoped the viscount would propose; he really had not done so as yet.

Meanwhile, on the afternoon of this conversation between mother and daughter, pretty blonde-haired Laura Lyon sat in her small, out-of the way chamber, on the third floor of Mrs. Stanhope's residence and wondered what special reason Providence had for sending her into the world, and why, since she seemed to have been created to be snubbed, and despised, and trampled on, it would not be much better if her thoroughly useless existence came to a close altogether.

These were very wicked thoughts, of course; but then poor Laura, who had known a life far different from her present one, was excusable, perhaps, for thinking them. Hers had, indeed, been a life of quiet, domestic happiness, until that dark eighteenth year, in which death followed upon death with such fearful suddenness, and she was made an orphan almost before she had comprehended the bitter fact. Then had come the knowledge of her father's insolvent condition and her own utter pennilessness.

Silently to herself—while she looked that afternoon upon the snowy pavements of the streets beneath her, and felt the cold of a rapidly-strengthening December wind sweep past the panes, and chill them more and more with every gust—silently to herself, I say, did Laura Lyon recall the handsome, genteel face of one whom she had known and loved four years ago. It was the old story. They had sworn very passionate vows to each other; but the course of true love had run roughly, indeed, and her father, unwilling that Laura should become the wife of a poor man, had forbidden their meetings. And at last the lover had resolved to go and fight the world; and a final stolen meeting had taken place between them, and he went to India, and—so it had all ended. If he had ever written to her, Laura had not received his letters.

Quite lost in her sad thoughts, she let the day slowly darken until it had left her little room completely in shadow. At last a servant knocked at the door, saying, "Dinner is served, Miss Lyon;" and Laura presently descended to the dinning room.

Mrs. Stanhope and her daughter were already seated at the table when their relative entered the room. The latter's face, Laura could not help observing, wore a sort of angry scowl. Miss Stanhope soon gave vocal proof that she was annoyed.

"Laura," she exclaimed. "You have a horrid habit of coming down to dinner. You almost always enter the dining-room after soup has been served. Perhaps you would be able to appear more punctually if we rang several peals of a huge bell."

Laura volunteered no response, understanding how useless such a course would prove. She seated herself, and, with the exception of a few words to Mrs. Stanhope to excuse her, received that lady's acquiescence, and left the dining room.

She knew that her calm, patient silence had in no manner shamed or humbled the haughty, supercilious nature of her cousin Cornelia. She knew that nothing could ever change that cousin's contemptuous, cruel treatment—nothing, except either her own absence, or that of Cornelia, from Mrs. Stanhope's house. It was very hard, poor Laura tearfully meditated, being called upon almost daily and hourly to bear the covert sneers and scoffs of one she felt to be her moral inferior. How a pair of manly blue eyes, that she had once known and loved to gaze upon, would have flushed with indignation, in the old days of courtship, had she told that brave lover of hers any story of injustice and insolence like that which she could now tell.

"Oh, let me bid good bye to all hopeless longings," the girl at length murmered. "He can not know—he is far, far away—he has, perhaps, forgot——"

She somehow could not tell herself that he had forgotten her. And so she sat in her little chamber, and dreamed that he loved her still very, very dearly, and that they would one day meet.

Again there came a knock at the door. This time a servant said, "Miss Cornelia wishes, Miss Lyon, that you will please come down stairs and arrange her hair for the opera this evening."

Five minutes later, Laura stood meekly behind her cousin's chair, arranging Cornelia's glossy tresses as somehow only her nimble fingers could arrange them. This work performed, in countless minor details of her toilet Cornelia did not hesitate unblushingly to ask Laura's taste and assistance.

"You really would make a capital maid," Miss Stanhope remarked, as she surveyed her costume in an opposite mirror, being now thoroughly dressed for the opera. "Marie," glancing toward her French *femme de chambre,* "will have to look out for her laurels. Here, Laura, just carry my white merino cloak down stairs, won't you, while I follow! I want you to pull out the folds of my dress when I reach the dining-room, so that these flounces may not look tumbled as I receive Viscount Ellery."

"Certainly," Laura said, receiving the cloak which her cousin offered.

Miss Stanhope and her cousin had been in the dining room about five minutes, when the former glanced impatiently toward a clock on the mantle, exclaiming, "It certainly is very odd that Lord Ellery doesn't make his appearance. He ought undoubtedly to be here by five minutes to eight o'clock; besides, 'Faust' is my favorate opera, and I don't want to miss a note of it. Mamma"—to her mother, who had just entered—"isn't it strange that Lord Ellery is so late?"

Just as Cornelia finished speaking a double knock sounded at the front door.

"That is he!" exclaimed the young lady. "I am so glad." Then, after about three minutes had elapsed, and the knock had again sounded. "What is the reason, mamma that our door is not better attended to? The idea of Lord Ellery being obliged to knock twice! It is perfectly scandalous."

"I sent Robert on an errand just after dinner," Mrs. Stanhope began, "and——"

"Oh, of course," snapped Miss Cornelia; then, turning sharply toward her cousin, "Laura, go the door."

But Laura Lyon stood as still as a statue.

"Do you hear me, Laura?" exclaimed Miss Stanhope.

"Perfectly," was the calm response.

"I told you to go to the door."

"I know it."

"You mean to disobey me, I suppose, impertinent creature."

"Cornelia!" interposed her mother's pleading voice.

"Once again, Laura Lyon, I order you to answer the knock."

"Is my position in this house no better, Cornelia, than that of a servant?"

Laura spoke the words in tones which a faint, almost imperceptible, quiver shook; otherwise her demeanor was perfectly calm.

"No," was the unhesitating answer. "You are merely a menial—nothing more."

"Very well; in that case, I will obey orders."

She left the room with a steady step though her wounded heart was beating passionately, rebelliously, in her bosom. With a steady hand, too, she unfastened the hall-door. A gentleman was standing outside.

"Are Mrs. and Miss Stanhope at home?" he asked, politely. And his voice made poor Laura's heart beat quicker than ever.

"Earnest," she could not help murmuring, "*can* it be you?"

"Laura!" The gentleman had caught her hands in both of his, and was gazing eagerly upon her face. "Oh, Laura," he went on, in tremulous tones, "what miracle is this? I have sought for you ever since my return from India, but to no purpose. At the house where you formerly lived they know nothing of you. And now to find you here, in Cornelia Stanhope's house! I can scarcely believe my senses!"

"You could not have cared much for me, Ernest Dale," poor Laura said, through her tears, "because—because you have never written me a line since—since——"

"Written you, Laura? I wrote no less than four times."

"Then the letters miscarried, Ernest, for I never——"

"For heaven's sake, Lord Ellery, what is the meaning of all this? I was not aware that you knew my cousin, Laura Lyon," Cornelia Stanhope spoke, standing on the threshold of the dining-room door, her face a picture of consternation.

Laura was not a bit awed by her cousin just then, however.

"Ellery!" she exclaimed, turning toward her old lover. "What does this mean, Ernest? Your name is——"

"Dale just the same, darling, as the family name; but Ellery is my title. The recent death of my unmarried uncle suddenly made my father a marquis, and me, consequently, a viscount. Riches came to us, also, unexpectedly at the same time, and by the same incident."

"And so Cornelia's grand Viscount Ellery was all the while my own dear Ernest?" Laura said, quite oblivious of her cousin's presence.

"Yes, darling," Lord Ellery said; "and I am sure that you cousin Cornelia will congratulate me on having found my long-lost sweet-heart."

Did Cornelia Stanhope congratulate her cousin? She was obliged to do so at Laura and the Viscount's wedding, a month later. But there are some smiles that mean frowns—some blessings that mask curses.

SETTLING PROPERTY ON A WIFE.

When men are prosperous, and are making money, and consider themselves rich, I wonder that it so seldom comes home to them that they are liable to reverses, which shall plunge their families into the utmost pecuniary distress. Men know that business is subject to fluctuations, and that nothing is more frequent than that men should in one year have all the comforts and advantages of wealth, and the next year be stripped bare. But a vicious hopefulness prevents them from realizing that they shall ever be subject to this fate which befall others.

Men expect to live; they do not anticipate bankruptcy. When times change, and the pinch comes, it is too late for them to make provision for the family. The wife, the children, the whole household, are suddenly plunged into distress. Indeed, much as the business man suffers for himself, his own pangs are the least part of the suffering.

I have lived long enough to see the over throw of a great many families because the father, believing that he should live and always keep them in comfortable circumstances, had neglected to make an independent provision for them.

At the man's death the estate proves either insolvent or is reduced to a minimum. The wife, not trained to business, is obliged to settle the estate by agents. What with unskillful management, carelessness or even sometimes deliberate fraud, the residum melts in her hands, and the widow, with five or six young children to be fed, clothed and educated, finds herself alone and penniless! Habits cannot be changed in a day. She has not been trained to business. She may have been a good housekeeper, but now she must *earn money,* which is a very different thing from ordering a household skillfully. Some, utterly overmatched break down under the trial, and the children are scattered, like young partridges, whose mother the hawk has devoured.

I believe it to be the duty of every man who is prosperous, out of debt, and making money, to settle upon his wife a certain amount of property, which shall not be effected by either his bankruptcy or his death. This may be done by a life insurance—especially if it be a policy which is not forfeited by neglect of payment. But a still better way is to settle upon the wife a good house and the furniture. Then, if misfortune comes, the man will still have a home. He will be secure at the root, and may begin again with some hope. If death takes away the father, the nest remains. The children do not need to be scattered.

Some persons have questioned whether a scrupulous honesty would allow one to hold back from creditors any part of a husband's property. A settlement of property on another, while debt hangs over it, either for the sake of avoiding payment of debt, or of securing the family, would be fraudulent, dishonest, and wicked. But if, while cleared of debt, the husband settles property on his wife for the just maintenance of herself and children, his after debts have no more claim upon that property than if he had sold and transferred it to a neighbor instead of to his own wife. No man has a right to leave a family whom he has accustomed to affluence liable to sudden and wasting poverty. A provision made betimes, in property, for the safety of his family in the case of death or bankruptcy, may be accepted and employed, by the most sensitive conscience. I write strongly on this subject, because I have seen so much distress arising from the want of this precaution.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

A FISHERMAN'S STORY.

ANGLING FOR A DOG.

We were traveling on ground we had no right on. The only excuse was like that of a military necessity—it was far better fishing through the farms where the trout had been preserved, than in open lots where all could fish.

It was early in the morning. We had risen at three, ridden ten miles and struck the creek as the trout were ready for breakfast. Looking carefully for a sheltered place to hitch our horses, we slyly crept on behind fences, etc., till we reached the part of the stream not generally fished. A farm house stood not a quarter of a mile away. We saw the morning smoke curling lightly from a stove-pipe; saw a man and two boys come out to do chores; saw a woman busy about the door, and a ferocious bull-dog wandering about the yard.

If ever we fished close it was then. Not a whisper to disturb the birds or the owners of the land. We crawled through the grass and dodged behind clumps of alders, lifting large speckled beauties out of the water until our baskets were full.

This was the time to have gone; but the trout were so large and bit so readily that we decided to string and hide what we had, and take another basketful. So at it we went. No sooner would the hook touch the water than it had a trout. We forgot the house, the man, the boys and the dog. Suddenly there was a rushing through an oat field as if a mad bull was coming. We looked toward the house, and saw the farmer and his two boys on a fence, the woman in the door, and the dog bounding toward us. We saw it all—we had been discovered! The well trained dog had been sent to hunt us out, and, as the matter appeared, it was safe to bet that he was doing that thing right lively.

To outrun the dog was not to be thought of. There was no time to lose. He cleared a fence and came for us just as we reached a tree, and by great activity took a front seat on a limb above his reach. Here was a precious go! A vicious bull-dog under the tree, and the farmer and two big boys ready to move down upon our works. It was fight, foot race, or fangs.

The farmer yelled to his dog, "Watch him, Tige!"

Tige proposed to do that little thing, and keeping his eyes upon us, seated himself under the tree.

Then spoke this ugly farmer man: "Just hold on thar, stranger, till we get breakfast; then we will come and see you! If you are in a hurry, however, you can go now! Watch him, Tige!"

We surmised trouble; quite too much, for thrice had that bold man of bull dogs and agriculture elegantly walloped innocent tourists for being seen on his suburban premises. His reputation as a peace man was not good and there arose a large heart toward our throat.

Time is the essence of contracts, and the saving ordinance of those in trouble. We had a stout line in our pocket, and a large hook intended for rock bass, if we failed to take trout. And as good luck would have it we had got a nice sandwich and a piece of boiled corn beef in our other pocket.

We called the dog pet names, but he wasn't on it! Then we tried to move down, when he moved up! At last we trebled our bass line, fastened the limerick to it, baited it with the corn beef, tied the end of the line to a limb, and angled for a dog!

Tige was in appetite. He swallowed it, and sat with his eyes on us for more; but with no friendly look beaming from his countenance. Not any!

Then he pulled gently on the line—it was fast! Tige yanked and pulled, but 'twas of no use!

We quickly slid down the tree—almost blistering our back doing it—seized our pole, and straightway went thence somewhat lively.

We found our string of fish, and reached the buggy and a commanding spot in the road in time to see the sturdy yeoman move forth.

We saw him and his cohorts, male and female, move slowly, as if in no haste. We saw them look up the tree. We saw an anxious crowd engaged about the dog. We came quickly home and kindly left the bass line and hook to the farmer.

LABOR A NECESSITY.

We are in this world to do. Did ever people realize this—that we were put here to act? The curse put upon Adam effects us all—we must all work in some way. Idleness is rust, deterioration is death; it is defeating God's purpose; shirking one's duty. We are made to work; everything indicates this—our hands, our feet, our brain, our necessities, our enjoyments—all point to the first great intent, labor. So the bee toils, the birds to perpetrate their species provide, their food, to sing, to sit still, only to rest. Labor is motion. The whole world is motion. That which is most active is the most healthy and enjoyable. Stagnant water is foul; living water pure. So with the air; so with the man, pre eminently. Ah, what health comes from action! what strength! what beauty!—beauty of expression, agility, and the power to please and delight. This is what we want—we want it everywhere. We want it, mark you, not over done. We want it as God ordered it, according to human progress—not to exhaust and injure the body, and at the same time the mind as well, to say nothing of the most important of all, the morals for which we are all made. Work mentally, morally, physically; exercise the body, the mind, and the affections; that is their cultivation. But do not strain them, and thus hurt them; avoid extremes. It is as bad to be too active as too lazy. Act, then, as the wind sets, the brook flows, the stars course. Here there is no clash, no hurt.—*Ex.*

THE HUMAN BODY.—The muscles of the human jaw exert a force of 534 lbs. The quantity of pure water which blood contains in its natural state is very great, it amounts almost seven eighths. Kidd estimates the surface of the lungs at 150 square feet, or ten times that of the external body. The blood is a fifth the weight of the body. A man is taller in the morning than at night to the extent of half an inch or more, owing to the relaxation of the cartilages. There is iron enough in the blood of forty-two men to make a ploughshare of twenty-four pounds or thereabouts. The human brain is the twenty-eighth part of the body, but in the horse the brain is not more than the four hundredth.—*Good Health.*

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C.

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NEED OF OPPORTUNITY.

When a man fails in an enterprise how prone is his fellowman to ascribe his want of success to a lack of the qualities requisite to overcome the natural impediments that lie in the way of all men. And yet nearly every one knows how far such an assumption is from the truth. For nearly every one can recall acquaintances possessed of every qualification for surmounting the ordinary difficulties that beset the path of advancement who throughout their whole lives are unable to make headway. They have skill, industry, knowledge and prudence, and, after all, cannot rise above the level of the general mass. Say what we may, destiny has more to do in shaping the careers of men than men themselves have. Upon no other reasonable hypothesis can the marked difference observable in the measure of reward meted out to men be accounted for. Nor, as might be conceived, does this idea imply preordination. It only assumes that the order of events, or what is better, the relation of means to ends is such that only a portion, and that a small one, of mankind can obtain a chance to success. In other words, that the chances of failure greatly outnumber the chances of success in all departments of human endeavor. It proves nothing to the contrary to cite the instances, of the merchant, the manufacturer, or the professional man who has risen in the same place and by the same instrumentality that witnessed the wreck of a predecessor. Circumstances may have differed in the one case from what they were in the other, want of patronage, perfidous friends, unfortunate investments, domestic afflictions, accidents, may have been the common lot of one, while ceaseless prosperity attended the footsteps of his successor. Men may embrace but they cannot make opportunity; that is beyond the power of the most powerful. They can only seize it as it is presented, and for him who stands not near as it passes swiftly by there is naught to do but delve as cheerfully as he may, in the humble sphere that fate has assigned him.

One man becomes rich and great, while another equally capable, equally deserving, continues poor and lowly, because opportunity was ever within reach of the first, and never or rarely within reach or sight of the second. Had Stewart sunk his patrimony of ten thousand dollars in his first venture on Broadway, his palaces would not be the marval of that street to-day, yet would he have been inherently the greatest merchant of them all. Grant at Galena was an humble citizen. Grant at the White House and in history is at the summit of terrestial greatness. But for the war the world would not know his name, yet would he have been no less a great soldier than now.

He who is persistent, provident and practical will do better than he who is lacking in these qualifications, but without the aid that comes from special opportunity no man, however gifted, will achieve what is called success. The vanity, therefore, that springs from the consciousness of successful effort, like the notion that failure implies inefficiency partial or total always, has but a slight foundation to rest upon.—*Industrial American.*

BREATHING.—It is a well known fact that people who habitually breath through the nose are less liable to infectious diseases and pulmonary complaints; one very common benefit derived by such who sleep with the mouth closed, is that they never awake with the painful and disagreeable sensation produced by a parched throat and cracked lips. This may be a small matter, but I think it is deserving of attention. When we break Nature's laws we must pay the penalty.—*Good Health.*

A family which was residing in Lynn, Mass., at last accounts, has, during the past sixteen years, lived in sixteen different towns and cities, and has occupied twenty-eight different houses. During this moving period the wife has become the mother of eleven children.

"THERE are three hours and a half lost by you this morning," a superintendent said to a tardy teacher. "I was only half an hour late," he replied. "True," said the superintendent; "but then there were seven scholars waiting all that time for you."

PUTTING FOOT IN ITALY.—A distinguished civilian was lately explaining to his son, who was quite a boy, the outlines of Italy, and remarked, as usual, that they resembled in form a man's boot. "Well" said the little fellow, "if I live to be a man I'll put my foot in it!"

THE *Express* inquires, Why do nine out of every ten newspapers call fusel oil fusil oil? It is probably because fusil being a musket, the liquor in which it largely predominates is warranted to kill at forty paces.

A JUDGE being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeeded by great talent, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

AN Irishman, by way of illustrating the horrors of solitary confinement, stated that out of one hundred persons sentenced to endure this punishment for life, only fifteen survived it.

AN Iowa editor acknowledges the receipt of Congressional documents "in advance of the mail," in consequence of a flock of wolves and bears chasing the rider across the prairies.

SAID a youngster in glee, displaying his purchase to a bosom friend on the sidewalk, "Two cocoanuts for ten cents! that will make me sick to morrow, and I won't have to go to school."

THE lion and horse disputed one day as to whose eyesight was the best. The lion saw in dark night a white hair in milk; the the horse saw a black hair in pitch. So the horse won.

A YANKEE editor says: "The march of civilization is onward—onward—onward—like the slow but intrepid

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

THE Woman's Rights movement is steadily gaining ground in England.

ALTOONA has a daily paper. It is called the *Sun*, so that the people may have sunshine every day regardless of the weather.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM is still agited in Congress and is steadily gaining friends. Let the press of the country continue to agitate the matter until it succeeds.

6, 588 miles of railroad were built in the United States last year. There are now no less than three hundred new roads projected and under contract.

THE House has passed a joint resolution to adjourn on the 4th of July. If the Senate concurs, they will have to rush business very fast or they will not be ready for adjournment at that time.

THE friends of protection to American labor are gaining ground in Congress, and now express the hope that they will be able to restore the iron sections of the Tariff bill to the figures fixed by the Committee of Ways and Means.

AT last the House of Representatives has decided to grant a pension to Mrs. Lincoln. The amount of the pension is $3000, to begin from the date of the passage of the act. It passed by a vote of 72 to 51. It is an act of tardy justice that should have been done long ago.

THE Somerset *Herald* came to us last week considerably improved and enlarged and with a complete outfit of new type. It is now quite a handsome paper and a credit to the community that supports it. The editor also announces the acquisition of a new Gordon Jobber. Sure the railroad is waking up Somerset. Success to you, friend Scull.

THE *Grand Army Journal* is the name of a new journal just issued at Washington, D. C. It will be devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic, and will pay particular attention to naval and military matters. It is octavo in form, is filled with excellent reading matter, and presents a good typographical appearance.

WE HOPE none of our readers will fail to read the correspondence on the Poor House question in this issue. We hope to lay other communications before them on the same subject from various parts of the county. We prefer that the people shall discuss it for themselves as far as possible, and we are glad that a beginning has been made this week.

$11,657,793 39.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports the above amount as the payment on the national debt for the month ending April 30th, and $67,933,066 82 as the sum total of the reduction of the national debt since May 1st, 1869. Such figures are the strongest recommendation that can be given as to the integrity and ability of the Republican administration.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.—It begins to be definitely understood that all the internal taxes, except on tobacco and whiskey, and the stamp duties and incomes, will be abolished. The income tax will bring out a spirited contest in which the tax will most likely be retained and the rate reduced to three per cent. and the exemption raised to $2000. This would then be the most easily borne of all the internal taxes, as it would not fall upon more than 100,000 people out of our 40,000,000, and they would all be of the wealthier classes, on whom it would be a very light burthen.

THE *Gazette* denies that the western people burned their corn for fuel under free-trade, and charges that it was done under the present tariff. We have always given the *Gazette* credit for a reasonable amount of intelligence, but it certainly has not forgotten that the burning of corn for fuel in the western states occurred before the war, under Jimmy Buchanan's administration and a comparatively free trade rate of duties. Neither can it have forgotten that the present tariff was not enacted until more than a year after the rebellion had begun and that grain was one of the first things to rise in price. The *Gazette* therefore is wofully ignorant or deliberately false in its statement in regard to this matter. It can take whichever horn of the dilemma it likes. We told the truth and the *Gazette* knows or ought to know it. Free-trade has always reduced the price of all kinds of agricultural productions unless in times of famine or war. We now make the assertion that a comparison of prices will show that the average price of grain for a succession of years has always been higher under a protective than under a free trade or revenue tariff, when there has been no out-side disturbing influence, such as foreign wars or famines. It is clear to the mind of every sensible man, that the protection that builds up home manufactures and gives employment to large numbers of laborers must make good home markets. They know it here from practical experience, ever since our Broadtop coal region has been developed, and they now declare it every day in their anxiety to have furnaces built and the iron ores of our County worked in our own neighborhood.

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The supplimental military act of the late session of the Legislature styles the active militia of this Commonwealth, *"the National Guard of Pennsylvania."*

At the breaking out of the late rebellion, the patriotic response of the arms-bearing portion of our people completely disbanded all existing military organizations and converted the *militia-man* into the disciplined soldier, the thoroughly tried veteran. There is not a county in the Commonwealth that could not, if called upon to-day to guard the national honor, fill its quota with accomplished soldiers, who learned the stern lessons of war in actual service, and whose discharges are their diplomas of honor as graduates from bloody fields. Of such *material* are the new military organizations of the State now being, in good part constituted—schooled soldiers, organizing to *practice* the discipline and drill, the military knowledge already acquired, that they may be prepared again to respond to any call that may be made upon them, to meet any emergency that may demand their service, whether it be to prevent or repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, tumult or riot.

With great propriety, therefore, does the new law style the active militia of our Commonwealth, as now being constituted, the *"National Guard of Pennsylvania"*—and as contra-distinguished from the comparatively undisciplined organizations of the old *"uniformed militia"* of this and other States.—*Daily Topic.*

THE CESSNA BILL.

Hon. John Cessna, member from Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill in the House which promises to heal all wounds, and redeem Georgia from what seems an impending thraldom.

Mr. Cessna, heretofore but little known as the maker of our Reconstruction laws, seems to have gathered wisdom from quietly observing the necessities of the case, and has come to our relief with one of the best and most comprehensive bills that has emanated from either branch of our National Legislature. For this he will ever be gratefully remembered by the thousands of struggling loyalists of Georgia.—*Macon (Ga) American Union.*

RAILROAD AND MINING PROSPECTS OF VIRGINIA.

Virginia is among the first of the States to receive the impetus of the wave of immigration now rolling southward; and at this time, her material prospects are fast brightening. Travellers through the State describe a large percentage of the passenger travel on her railroad trains as being composed of incoming settlers and those who are prospecting over the country with a view to purchase. Her large land holders have reversed the old policy, and are now willing and even anxious, to sell their estates in small or large tracts, and are extending a cordial welcome to the immigrant, whether from the Northern States or from Europe. Thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands on the continent are daily changing hands, and the territory of Virginia is fast filling up with an industrious and thrifty class of yeomen.

The mineral wealth of Virginia, although known as far back as the Revolution, is just beginning to be appreciated. The iron workers of Pennsylvania, whose ore-beds are every year becoming more expensive to work have been securing large tracts of valuable ironbearing lands, in the region between the Blue Ridge and the Greenbrier river. There is an area of 200 miles in width by 120 in length, through the middle of which passes the Chesepeake and Ohio Railroad, which, probably contains iron enough to supply the United States for the next thousand years. Beyond it, in the Kanahwa Valley, are deposits of coal especially adapted for iron smelting and steam purposes, upon which a thousand years demand will leave scarcely an impression. The extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road is now building through this valley.

With her system of internal communications completed, Virginia will be able to reach with iron bands, northward, to the lumber and grains of the Lakes, Westward, to the Mississippi, with its stores of provisions, and southward, to the cotton fields of Tennessee and Arkansas. She will then be enabled to unite upon her own soil, the various elements for great agricultural and manufacturing eminence, and be raised in her activity, as she is already politically among the progressing labor-inviting Staets. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, which for many years received the support and aid of the State, is rapidly being completed from its terminus, at the White Sulphur Springs, to the Ohio River. Upwards of 6,000 men are at work on the line. Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the reliable Bankers of New York, who are the Financial Agents of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, report very satisfactory sales of the Loan. The Bonds as will be seen by their announcement elsewhere, are still to be had at the same rate, and exchanges of other Securities for these Bonds are made at the best market rates.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Hon. John Cessna.

In February last, the Republicans of Bedford County, Pa. assembled in Mass Meeting, and, among other things, unanimously recommended the gentleman whose name heads this article "to the Republicans of the District for re-nomination."

This, viewed merely in the light of justice, is nothing more than they were bound to do according to party custom, usage and procedure. But, underlying, or over and controlling the assemblage, was the graver and more important *principle* that, in this age, honesty and moral worth, together with ability, efficiency, decision and energy of character, owing to their firm hold on the public mind, demand their due appreciation and cannot be disregarded with impunity.

Genial Jack Cessna, as he is fondly called by those who love him most, although a new member, is quietly, but certainly, making his mark in Congress; and the heads of the various Departments of the government acknowledge his great worth by the deference and respect they show him. They know full well that he is working zealously and successfully for the welfare of the great party that now controls the political interests of the country.

The people of his district have great reason to be proud of their Representative. I hope they fully appreciate his worth. He deserves, and should receive, the friendship, good-will and hearty support of every one.

Reared a democrat—a recognized leader in the democratic party—enjoying high political favors at its giving—obtaining and retaining a no common celebrity among politicians and statesmen everywhere—possessing the rare quality of adapting himself to every class of mind, and by his eloquence, tact, and power, commanding alike the learned and the unlearned, he was a rapidly rising man in the party which, ere its overthrow, ruled the country almost to its ruin.

When the rebellion came, and the principles of human freedom were assailed by physical force, the energy of the man began to fully develop itself, and his amazing practical power to be felt. He joined the Republican Party. Honest and patriotic, he could not do otherwise. It was not in his nature to falsify his past record; and therefore, with an honesty that was proof against the blandishments of power and the plottings of demagogues, he yielded a cheerful obedience to the law of moral action which is inseperably connected with the highest usefulness of man to man—threw himself into the breach, and stood among the foremost in resistance to the wily and menacing doctrines and despotic acts of those who would have ruined the government and its institutions, and reared in their stead the unhallowed temple of a corrupt party.

We have thought, and still think there is much in the individuality of Mr. Cessna, calculated to impart instruction to the young Statesman and politician.

A modest simplicity—an unvarying sincerity—reliance on Providence—a manly assumption of trust—faithful execution of duty, and a full remembrance of all the relative duties of life, make up his character, and establish his commanding worth, imperishable as honor itself.

These are attributes well befitting a christian Statesman and politician; and he who has such a foundation to rest the superstructure of his political aspirations upon, will not be found "wanting when weighed in the balance."

Possessing these attributes, we never find John Cessna trenching upon right—never detect him in sacrificing his manhood—forsaking consecrated truth, justice, and right, nor abandoning the principles laid down for his own government. To these attributes, in a high degree, we must attribute the unvarying success which marks the political career of this gentleman. True, this success has not been obtained without a struggle. The friends of error and wrong are at all times powerful, and deal lusty blows; and when he fled from the party whose natural balance is the practical repudiation of all that is great and good, while it falsely claims for itself superior virtue, he was maligned, his motives questioned, his character assailed—his virtue defamed, and time and again he was subjected to the scurrility of political blackguards who make slander a part of their profession. Nor was this all. Interested partizans too, for selfish purposes, did what they could, safely, to crowd down and keep back the man whom they should have hailed with joy and upheld with might.

But all this proved to be no "lion in the way," and Mr. Cessna has gone heedfully but boldly ahead, coming forth from the trial as gold with twice his former value, and with a consciousness of power to which he was before a stranger.

If he bear subsequent trials with the same spirit, and follow resolutely in the path of upright duty, and, (judging his future by his past,) we have no doubt he will, then, every question of his advancement is forever settled, and settled in his favor. Men are thinking beings, and not mere pieces of mechanism—or, what is little better, the mere creatures of habit or slaves of custom. They compare those to whom they delegate trust and power, as regards their *end* and *aim*, to the good which is likely to flow from a general exercise of that trust and power; and if after making due allowance for the fallibility of human nature, they see that the common weal will be promoted by the actions of their public servants, the disappointments of the place hunter, jealousy, personal hatred, the plotting of faction, and intrigue, will not be allowed to violate and crush out the high regard in which they hold those servants; but, that power behind the throne, and which is greater than the throne—the people, uniting at an altar of common interest, will throw around their worthy servants the mantle of their protection, and defy the envious, and the disaffected, to do them harm.

To specific facts in the political career of Mr. Cessna, we have not alluded in this paper. We did not intend to do so. But, with your permission, Mr. Editor, we will, at some future time, refer to them in detail for the information of those of your readers who have not had the opportunity of knowing fully the history of him who so ably represents them in Congress.

BONA FIDE.

New Oxford, Adams Co.

XLIst CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

In addition to the questions which have been agitating Congress the past few months, the following other business was disposed of during the past week.

SENATE.—WASHINGTON, May 4.—The House concurrent resolution for adjournment *sine die* July 4 was discussed—a motion to table it having been rejected, 15 to 14—until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a joint resolution to amend the act of April 20, 1870, relative to deficiencies for carrying out the reconstruction laws. Passed.

The calendar was then taken up when the following bills were passed:

To aid the construction of the Oregon branch of the Pacific Railroad.

Authorizing the Southern Minnesota Railroad to connect its line with the Northern Pacific Railroad.

For the relief of pre-emption settlers in Nebraska.

House joint resolution to pay the widow of the late General Rawlins one year's salary as Secretary of War.

To allow the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the army and navy.

To define the intent of the act to allow deputy collectors of internal revenue acting as collectors of internal revenue, the pay as such.

House bill to amend the bankruptcy act relating to its operation in territories.

A joint resolution donating condemned cannon to the McPherson Monumental Association was passed.

Mr. Conkling introduced a bill to incorporate the International Society of the United States for the protection if immigration. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Harlan moved to take up the bill for the sale of the Great and Little Osage Indian Reservations and the removal of the Indians to the Indian Territory.

Messrs. Ramsey and Howe insisted upon proceeding with the special order, the Franking bill.

Mr. Harlan's motion prevailed, but pending consideration of the bill the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterward adjourned.

THE OSAGE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The House Osage Indian Land bill came up in order.

Mr. Morrill, of Me., moved to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. Edmunds made an ineffectual effort to get up the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Howe argued that the Franking bill should take the precedence, and several Senators insisted upon adhering to an alleged understanding on the previous day to take up Mr. Morrill's bill.

The Osage Indian Land bill was then proceeded with, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Ross, to take the land from the Indians at twenty cents an acre, and give them to certain railroads in Kansas at specified sums, giving settlers on the reservation the right to purchase one hundred and sixty acres each at $1 25 par acre.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, spoke against the bill, the passage of which, he said, would be a legislative scandal. He moved to recommit the bill, with instruction to report a bill for the removal of the Osage Indians to the Indian Territory and the sale of their reservation for cash, as other public lands are disposed of.

The bill was laid aside without action, and the bill to abolish the franking privilege came up as the special order.

Mr. Stewart moved to pass over the bill, in order to take up the next special order—the bill to enforce the Fifteenth amendment.

Mr. Ramsey called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the motion was lost—yeas 25, nays 30.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, moved to pass over the present business and proceed with the Legislative Appropriation bill. Carried—26 to 21.

Adjourned.

The bill granting a pension to Mrs. Lincoln was discussed by Messrs. Trumbull and Sumner favorably, and Mr. Edmunds in opposition, the latter saying the Committee on Pensions would report a bill accompanied by evidence upon which Senators could form their judgment this week, and was then laid aside.

Mr. Sherman reported favorably upon the bill to authorze the settlement of the accounts of officers of the army and navy.

Mr. Trumbull reported adversely on the bill prescribing the rules of evidence in certain cases; also, with an amendment the bill to amend the bankrupt law; also several bills on the same subject with a recommendation that they be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Drake introduced a bill to promote the greater efficiency of the navy and regulate pensions in the navy and marine crops, and for other purposes.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill for the relief of the inhabitants of the city of Black Hawk Colorado.

The joint resolution appropriating $25,000 out of the funds of the Freedmen's Bureau for the benefit of the Wilberforce University was discussed and land over.

BILLS PASSED.

Changing the place of holding United States Courts in the Northern District of Mississippi. For the survey of a railroad route on the west bank of the Potomac river near Georgetown to Harper's Ferry.

The Omaha and Northwestern land grant bill.

Mr. Conkling submitted a report from the Census Conference Committee and in reply to questions, made a statement to show that the compensation provided for the census takers was alike adequate in the populous and sparsely settled districts. The report was adopted.

The bill limiting the number of special agents of the Treasury Department to fifty-three and fixing their compensation was amended and passed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIROAD BILL.

The Senate bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of the road and to secure the same by mortage, comming up, Mr. Wheeler moved to put the bill on its passage and addressed the House in advocacy of it.

Mr. Hawley proposed to offer an amendment requiring all the land granted to the company to be sold to actual settlers only, and in quantities not greater than one hundred and sixty acres to any person, and for a price not exceeding two dollars and a half per acre, and made an argument in support of that proposition.

Mr. Wilson of Minn., opposed the amendment, and denounced the bill and the land grant system as wrong in principle and an outrage on the taxpayers. This road had already received 45,000,000 acres of public land, and this bill proposes to give it 2,250,000 more. He supposed, however, that it would be passed, for he thought he saw in that provision of it which required American rails to be used in the road, a combination between land speculators and high protectionists, and he estimated that Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, lent his aid to that combination.

After some further discussion Mr. Wheeler demanded the previous question, which was seconded—78 to 59, excluding all the amendments.

Mr. Stiles moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived—yeas 58; nays 85.

Dilatory proceedings were continued there after until 4:50 when, by a vote of 76 to 67, the House adjouned to Monday.

GEORGIA.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on the Decline of American Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the mail steamship service from New Orleans, monthly, to Tampico, Vera Cruz, Tobasco, Sisal and Havana. Recommitted.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for all reports made by Brevet Major General Terry relating to Georgia, not already communicated to congress. Adopted.

The Civil Service bill was discussed by Messrs. Finkelburg and Cobb, of New Carolina, in its favor, and Messrs. Maynard, Peters, Bingham and Payne in opposition and went over.

GENERAL JORDAN—THE CUBAN SITUATION.

A full and authoritative statement from Gen. Jordan, for more than a year past commander-in-chief of the Cuban patriots, gives us a clear comprehension of the situation in Cuba and an explanation of the difficulties surrounding the struggling Republic. General Jordan has returned to this city, but not, as has been charged, in abandonment of the cause of the patriots. On the contrary, he comes as the agent of their Government, and hopeful of their ultimate success through their present guerrilla-like operations, even though unaided from abroad. He declares that there is no lack of patriots eager for service under the Republic unable to obtain arms, and that the negroes and Coolies willingly fight under the banner of revolution, and make soldiers not inferior to the best. The country is fully supplied with provisions—amply able, indeed, to support an army equal to all the requirements of the Republic. The Spanish troops, with great barbarity, have destroyed many valuable plantations, and, with unparalleled ferocity, butchered hundreds of the inhabitants; but they can hope to cut off neither the supplies of soldiers nor food. What Cuba lacks is material of war in the shape of arms and ammunition, and this only. To obtain such supplies is the main purpose for which Gen. Jordan returns to this country. He has no doubt that if arms and ammunition are had, an army of patriots fully adequate to cope with the 40,000 Spanish troops on the island can soon be raised, and with them he believes Havana can be besieged in three months.

It is clearly evident—not so much from the statement of Gen. Jordan as from other general information—that the affairs of the Cuban Republic have been mismanaged, at home and abroad. Its army has been divided; military operations have been carried out upon no general plan, and the discipline is plainly not as commendable as the bravery displayed by the troops. But there has been dereliction of duty elsewhere, and all the more to be condemned because the difficulties of performing well that duty were less than on the immediate scene of strife. The business of the Republic, for instance, has been mismanaged by the Junta which sits in this city. We have given that body, and do still give it credit for the zeal which it has displayed for the cause of Cuban liberty and the energy employed in furthering it. But the Junta has not been as discreet as it was zealous, and much of its effort has been wasted in ill-considered enterprises. Perhaps we shall see an improvement in this matter should Gen. Jordan, who is acquainted with both countries and peoples, assume the direction of Cuban matters here. Arms ought to be furnished the struggling patriots, and we have not a doubt that under Gen. Jordan's direction they will be obtained and forwarded. To this end, as to the most pressing and important need, the Cuban patriots in America ought now to devote themselves.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

The Supreme Court met yesterday morning at ten o'clock in their room.

Present—Chief Justice Thompson, Justices Agnew and Sharswood.

On motion of John H. Briggs, Esq., Mr. S. H. Alleman, of Harrisburg, being affirmed, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

On motion of Wallace De Witt, Esq., Mr. John Mills Hale, of Phillipsburg, Centre county, was sworn and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

The trial list of Cumberland, Perry, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset counties was called over.

The Furnace Bank of Schuylkill County vs. Charles Baber and George R. Kearcher. Bill for preliminary injunction filed. Ordered to be heard on the 4th Monday of May, 1870.

Horn vs. Stewart—No. 22, May term, 1868; Somerset county. Non pros.

Critchfield vs. Baker—No. 68, May term 1869; Somerset county. Non pros.

Johns vs. Wells et al.—No. 19. May term, 1870; Somerset county. Continued.

Stutzman vs. Eyster—No. 42, May term, 1870; Somerset county. Non pros.

Oller vs. Bonbrake—No. 87. May term, 1869; Franklin county. Argued—Kimmell for plaintiff in error; Sharpe for defendant in error.

Bitner et al. vs. Bitner et al.—No. 31, May term, 1870; Somerset county. Argued—Eimmell and Stenger for plaintiffs in error; Brewer and Sharpe for defendants in error.

On motion of W. M. Penrose, Esq., Mr. J. A. C. M'Cune, of Carlisle, was sworn and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

On motion of W. H. Miller, Esq., Mr. C. P. Humerick was sworn and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court.

Barnard vs. Parker.—No. 39, May term, 1870; Franklin county. Submitted.

Horst vs. Biscore—No. 47, May term, 1870; Frandlin county. Continued.

Thompson vs. Kyner—No. 70, May term, 1870; Franklin county. Called for argument.

Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company vs. Rogers—No. 28, May term, 1870; Bedford county. Submitted.

Broad Top Coal and Iron Company vs. Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company—No. 20, May term, 1870; Bedford county. Submitted.

GOVERNORS FOR 1870.

The following is the list of Governors of the thirty-seven States of the Union for 1870. These officers in seven of the States, viz: California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut, are Democrats. In two, Virginia and Tennessee, they are Conservatives, or indefinites. The figures stand for the years in which their terms expire:

Alabama, Wm. H. Smith, 1870.
Arkansas, P. Clayton, 1873.
California, H. H. Haight, 1871.
Connecticut, James E. English, 1871.
Delaware, G. Saulsbury, 1871.
Florida, H. Reed, 1873.
Georgia, R. B. Bullock, 1872.
Illinois, J. M. Palmer, 1870.
Indiana, Conrad Baker, 1872.
Iowa, Samuel Merrill, 1872.
Kansas, James M. Harvey, 1871.
Kentucky, J. W. Stevenson, 1871.
Louisiana, H. C. Warmouth, 1872.
Maine, J. L. Chamberlain, 1871.
Maryland, Odin Bowie, 1872.
Massachusetts, William Claffin, 1871.
Michigan, H. P. Baldwin, 1871.
Minnesota, Horace Austin, 1872.
Mississippi, J. L. Alcorn, 1872.
Missouri, J. W. McClurg, 1872.
Nebraska, David Butler, 1871.
Nevada, H. G. Blaisdell, 1871.
New Hampshire, O. Stearns, 1870.
New Jersey, T. F. Randolph, 1872.
New York, J. T. Hoffman, 1871.
North Carolina, W. W. Holden, 1873.
Ohio, R. B. Hayes, 1872.
Oregon, G. L. Wood, 1870.
Pennsylvania, J. W. Geary, 1873.
Rhode Island, S. Padeford, 1871.
South Carolina, R. K. Scott, 1871.
Tennessee, D. W. C. Senter, 1871.
Texas, E. J. Davis, 1871.
Virginia, G. C. Walker, 1874.
Vermont, P. T. Washburn, 1870.
Wisconsin, L. Fairchild, 1872.
West Virginia, W. E. Stevenson, 1871.

JORDAN.

Arrival of the Redoubtable General at New York on a Brief Visit—His View of the Situation in Cuba.

NEW YORK, May 6.—General Thomas Jordan, late commander-in chief of the Cuban insurgents, arrived in the Morro Castle from Havana this morning and proceeded to the residence of Senor Lemus, the Cuban Minister to this country, to deliver important dispatches. Gen. Jordan is accompanied by Col. Costillo, Maj. Betancourt and other officers of the Cuban army, and after a visit to Washington will return to Cuba. His stay in this country, which has reference to procuring munitions of war, will be brief. Gen. Jordan reports that the Cuban cause is in better condition than at any previous stage and the success of the revolution depends only on time. The Cuban army now numbers 10,000 men, well armed, equipped and supplied with artillery and mountain howitzers, sufficient for the present needs of service. The season is now in favor of the revolutionists, giving them what they most need, time for organization and collection of supplies. There are not over eighty foreigners in the Cuban army. Gen. Jordan says that the Cubans are in no way discouraged at the prospect, and that the Spaniards have lost their opportunity for putting down the revolution. Gen. Jordan left Cuba in a small sloop, and, when three days out, was chased by five steam gunboats, but a storm arising he made his escape.

WASHINGTON NEWS

Reduction of Internal Taxation.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Secretary Boutwell, in conference with the Senate Finance Committee, was informed of their proposed mode of reducing internal taxation, and was asked for his views thereon. It was agreed to repeal the tax on all articles except whisky tobacco, stamps and incomes. It is believed the repeal of the tax on articles enumerated in the bill, which includes sales, licenses, gross receipts, special taxes of all kinds, manufacturers, &c., will reduce the revenue about forty millions. Secretary Boutwell said he would not object to the increase of exemption from income tax to two thousand dollars, as it would not reduce the revenue more than four or five millions. The Committee favors a reduction of the tax to three per cent, but it is opposed to any reduction of exemption. The proposed bill, it seems, does not meet the views of the Ways and Means Committee. They will not consent to allow the income tax to remain at the present rate, and have virtually agreed to reduce the tax to three per cent., and increase the exemption to two thousand dollars. This will be strongly fought when it comes up for consideration in the House, but the impression prevails that it can be carried.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE Boston Advertiser reports that at Machiasport, Me., in the harbor opposite the wharves, there is frequently an upheaval, by some power altogether unknown, of vast quantities of water, mud and stones, to the distance of many feet, and with a furious rushing noise. This phenomenon occurred quite a number of times during the last Summer, and once as late as a month ago.

A POWDER TEST.—A Canadian didn't believe a keg of powder which he had just received was good, so he threw a coal of fire into it. Several of the shingles of the roof were found, smuggled across the river into America. It is also bellieved the man has emigrated, as he has not been seen at home since the occurrence, although one of his legs was found in Lower Canada.

THE leading Canadian papers now seem to think that Canada has been imposed upon in regard to the Fenian business. They have come to the conclusion that there was no invasion projected or intended, and they charge the Dominion Government with having stirred up the war like fever for their own purpose. The Canadian papers are probably right in this matter; and we think the people ought to hold the Dominion Government responsible for raising a false alarm which might hrve produced extremely damaging results.

IT seems reasonably sure that an Indian war is impending, and that active hostilities will soon be begun. The Administration has promptly taken vigorous action, and ordered all the available military force to the plains. If we are to have trouble, a vigorous policy is undoubtedly the wisest, and will prove most human in the end. The old story of justice and bad faith toward the Indians by the whites lies at the bottom of the present trouble. It is a sad commentary upon our boasted civilization that we should be so constantly aggressive toward so feeble a race, and that we should be continually exasperating them to acts of retaliation and revenge only to make it necessary to chastise them. The process has been going on many years, and it is time some statesmanlike policy was attempted.

CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE.—While excavating for the foundations of a new bridge over the canal near Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, a quantity of treasure in the shape of old coins of much value was uneathed. One of the workmen threw up eighteen-pieces of gold, vaued at $100, and, overjoyed, threw reigns, and all the idlers from Trenton are watching the laborers. Many of the poor diggers have been quite lucky. One of the coins bears date of 1732, and all of them seem to be Spanish. A piece of very pure metal has two castles on one side, and two lions on the reverse, with the letters S. B. V. and P. V. A. Under them are the figures 7,4,1, and over the V. a figer 8. Some think that the coin was buried by the Hessians; but, from the coins being Spanish that seems impossible, and it may be a part of the long-sought Kidd treasure.

SMUGGLING OPIUM.—A letter has been received at the Treasury Department from the Collecter of Customs at San Francisco, giving an account of the methods adopted by the Chinese to smuggle opium into this country. Every crack and crevice of a vessel, as well as every particle of clothing not likely to be examined, become receptacles for the great narcotic of commerce. It is twisted into the forms of roots and nuts, and sometimes is ingeniously put up as packages of agricultural seeds. It is also packed in tea lead, and made into balls with strings attached. These are sunk near the ship, and when the sails are drawn up, bidden on board. When the last steamer arrived from Hong Kong the revenue officials went fishing for these spheres of somnolence and captured a case of them containing seven hundred of these balls, encasing four hundred pounds of opium.

TAXES.—The amount of reduction of taxes as proposed by the bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sherman is as follows:

On incomes, $14,000,000; sales, $8,753,000; gross receipts, $6,632,000; articles in schedule A, $895,000; salaries of United States officers, $683,000; passports, $27,000; legacies and successions. $2,848,000; miscellaneous, $448,000; special taxes, except spirits and tobacco, which includes license taxes and all taxes on employment, $9,311,000. Total, $43,607,000. This will leave the taxes on the following articles in force: On distilled spirits, fermenting liquors, tobacco, gas and income at the rate of three per cent. All the stamp taxes or taxes collectable are to be collected by stamps.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

In pursuance of an Act of Assembly, to provide for the collection of State, County, Poor, Poor Building and Military Taxes in the County of Bedford, approved the 13th day of April A. D. 1868, the undersigned will attend at the times and places below named, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving such Taxes, for the year 1870.

Monday, May 23d, at Joseph Mortimore's, for Snake Spring Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, May 24th and 25th, at Woodberry for Middle Woodberry Twp., and Woodberry Bor.
Thursday, May 26th. at Pattonsville, for South Woodberry Twp.
Friday, May 27th, at Bloody Run, for Bloody Run Borough and West Providence Twp.
Saturday, May 28th at D. A. T. Black's, for East Providence Twp.
Saturday, June 4th, at Centerville, for Cumberland Valley Twp.
Monday, June 6th, at Joseph Cessnas', for Harrison Twp.
Tuesday, June 7th, at Buena Vista, for Juniata Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 8th and 9th, at Schellsburg, for Schellsburg Borough and Napier Twp.
Friday, June 10th, at Pleasantville, for St. Clair Twp.
Wednesday and Thursday, June 15th and 16th, at Bedford, for Bedford Twp.
Friday, June 17th at Bedford, for Bedford Bor.
Monday, June 20th, at St. Clairsville, for St. Clairsville Bor. and St. Clair Twp.
Tuesday and Wednesday, June 21st and 22nd, at Mowry's Mill, for Union Twp.
Monday, June 27th, at Saxton, for Saxton Bor.
Tuesday, June 28th, at Stonerstown, for Liberty Twp.
Wednesday, June 29th, at Coaldale, for Coaldale Bor. and Broadtop Twp.
Thursday, June 30th, at Capt. John Eichelberger's, for Hopewell Twp.
Saturday, July 1st, at Bridgeport, for Londonderry Twp.
Monday, July 4th, at Clearville, for Monroe Twp.
Tuesday, July 5th, at Wm. Adam's Mill, for Southampton Twp.
Wednesday, July 6th, at Rainsburg for Rainsburg Borough and Colerain Twp.

"All persons in said County who shall, on or "before the 28th day of July aforesaid, pay to the "said Treasurer the amount of his or her taxes, "shall be entitled to a deduction of 5 per centum "thereon."

A schedule of all unpaid taxes on the 20th day of August next, will be made out and delivered to a Justice of the Peace for collection.

HUGH MOORE,
Treasurer.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—*Whereas*, in and by an act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to allow the qualified electors of Bedford county to vote *for* or *against* the sale of the present Poor House property," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election; therefore, I, WM. KEYSER, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this Public Notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that an election will be held in said county, on FRIDAY, the 27th day of MAY, A. D., 1870, at the several election districts, in accordance with the following sections of said Act of Assembly:

"*Section* 2.—That an election shall be held on the 27th day of May next, at the usual polling places, by the election officers elected at the last general election, at which election all the qualified electors of said county shall be entitled to vote, and those in favor of the sale of the present Poor House property shall vote a ticket with the words "Poor House" on the outside and the words "For Sale of Poor House" on the inside, and those opposed to the sale of the present Poor House property shall vote a ticket with the words "Poor House" on the outside and the words "Against sale of Poor House" on the inside."

Section 3.—It shall be the duty of the several return Judges to meet at the Court House in Bedford, on the Monday next following said election, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and if a careful count of the votes cast show that a majority are in favor of the sale of the present Poor House property, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of this Act to purchase other real estate not exceeding one hundred and seventy five acres, and erect thereon suitable buildings for the accomodation and maintenance of the poor; and if a careful count of the votes cast shows that a majority are against the sale of the present Poor House property, it shall be the duty of said Commissioners to erect suitable buildings thereon, upon a site selected by them."

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 3d day of May, 1870.

WM. KEYSER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bedford, Pa., May 3d, 1870.—w3.

NOTICE.—The President and Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that after the publication of this Article, the tolls and duties will be vigorously prosecuted and collected by Law.

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall be lawful for them to appoint such and so many Toll Gatherers, as they shall think proper, to collect and receive of all and every person and persons using the said road, the tolls and rates specified by law, AND TO STOP ANY PERSON riding or leading any horse or driving any horses, cattle, swine, sheep, sulky, chair, chaise, phaeton, cart, wagon, wain sleigh, sled, or other carriage of pleasure, or burthen, from passing through the said gates on turnpike, until they shall respectively have paid the same,

And Provided, That if any person or persons, owning, riding in, or driving any carriage of burthen or pleasure as aforesaid, or owning, riding, leading, or driving any horse, or mule as aforesaid, shall, with an intent to defraud the said Company, or to evade the payment of any of the tolls or duties aforesaid, pass therewith through any private gate or bar, or along or over any private passage way, or along or over any other ground or land near to, or adjoining any turnpike or gate, which be erected in pursuance of this act; or if any person or persons shall, with the intent aforesaid, take off or cause to be taken off, any horse or other beasts or cattle of draught or burthen, from any carriage of burthen or pleasure, or shall practice any other fraudulent means or device, with the intent to evade or lessen the payment of any such toll or duty, every such person or persons offending in manner aforesaid, shall, for every such offence, respectively forfeit and pay the president, managers, and company, fifteen dollars, to be sued for and recovered with costs of suit before any Justice of the Peace in like manner, and subject to the same rules and regulations as debts of equal amount may be sued for and recovered.

EMANUEL STATLER, Pres't,
A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

April 25th, 1870. w3

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE,

ON SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1870. The undersigned, administrator of John Hull, late of Napier tp., dec'd, will sell at public sale on the premises, about one mile south-west of Schellsburg, a tract of land, situate in Napier township, adjoining lands of Dr. S. G. Statler, Isaac Horn, Nathan Bortz and John W. Hull, containing 159 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, and about 40 acres good meadow, and the rest well timbered, having thereon erected a three-story brick house, a new bank barn and other necessary out buildings. There is a well of water at the house, apple, peach, and cherry trees on the premises. The land is well improved, and is principally limestone, and will make a good stock farm. This is a desirable farm in every respect.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m., of said day. Terms: One-third in hand at confirmation of sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments thereafter JOSEPH GARBER, Administrator.

apr25w4.

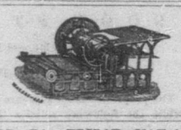
LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN for Trial at Special May Term, 1870, (30th day.)

George Roades vs E. A. Fockler,
John W. Duncan, Trustee vs E. Hammond, Esq., et al.
John W. Duncan, Guar'n, vs E Hammond
Moses R. Gochnour vs same
John James vs same
Michael Shaeffer vs same
John Fickes vs same
Frederick Miller vs John M'Ilwaine
Lydia Fluck vs Rebecca Ann Armstrong
Samuel Kensinger vs David Kensinger, Adm'r
Mary G. Delafield vs W. J. Patterson

Certified April 19, 1870.
apr 28w4. JON. P. REED, Prot'y.

WIRE RAILING, WIRE GUARDS, For Store Fron

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MAY 13, 1870.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder.—John P. Reed.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Hugh Moore.
Sheriff—William Keyser.
Deputy Sheriff—John A. Cessna.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, George Elder, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Eguif, Adam K. Pensyl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Defibaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson, *Clerk*—A. J. Sansom, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, Owen McGirr, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed, *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Corboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, Geo. Mardorff. Geo H. Mengel, *Secretary*. H. Nicodemus, *Treasurer*.

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. J. B. Pedelupe
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the I. O. O. F. Building, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

Important Notice.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to the late firm of Durborrow & Lutz, are hereby notified that all accounts must be settled promptly. Those indebted for subscriptions will ascertain the facts and amount by reference to the date on the yellow slip with their newspaper address. All bearing date prior to July 15th 1868 are indebted to Durborrow & Lutz for the amount due up to that time. Accounts for advertising &c., have been forwarded to all at various times. These accounts must now be settled; no longer indulgence can be given. Those neglecting this notice must not complain if they find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection. JOHN LUTZ.
28jantf

DR. S. H. GUMP who is practicing with Dr. W. Watson has been appointed physician to the Poor of Bedford County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. F. C. Reamer, dec'd.

GO TO the Resort for good navy at 75cts. per lb. 2t

THE corner-stone of the Trinity Reformed Church of St. Clairsville will be laid Sunday (22d of May) at 10 o'clock. A number of ministers from abroad will be present.

FISHING TACKLE Pocketbooks Penknives, pocket and dressing combs, at Crouse & Shire's Sign of the Indian. 2t

A SPLENDID assortment of Wall Paper from New York has just been received at the INQUIRER Book Store.

CHANGES.—Important changes in time have been made on the H. & B. T. R. R. The mail trainarrives at Mt. Dallas now at 11.16 A. M., giving ample time for parties coming to Bedford to get here in time fordinner. See changes in Directory and Time table.

Go to McLanahan, Stone & Isett Hollidaysburg Pa., and buy your Drills, Cider Mills, Clover Separators and every implement used on a farm. 13may5m

Mr. SAMUEL HOLLINGER of Morrison's Cove will sell a fine farm, limestone land, situate about one mile from the town of Woodbury on the 21st of this month. Mr. Hoilinger is going west, and wants to sell his property before he leaves. If any of our readers want to buy a farm, it might pay them to attend the sale.

REV. J. B. PEDELUPE will give instructions in Latin, French and German to a limited number of pupils, and Mrs. A. Pedelupe will give instructions in music. See card in another column.

IRON MEN.—Hon. Willam Kelly, Hon. Gouveneur Kemble, R. P. Parrott, Esq., George Green Esq., L. T. Watson, Esq., R. A. Wright, Esq., and Dr. J. P. Kimball, all in the interest of the Kemble Iron Company, paid a visit to our town on Tuesday last. They are here looking after the ore leases they made last Fall. We have heard numerous reports of wonderful iron discoveries, lately, but as we can't trace them to reliable parties, shall say nothing about them.

PLUG, Virginia, Turkish and Killickinick Smoking Tobacco at the Resort Sign of the Indian. 2t

TESTED BY TIME.—For Throat Diseases, Colds, and Coughs, *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* have *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

TOOTH, Hair, Cloth, Nail Shoe, Horse, Wall and Scrubbing Brushes, at the Resort. 2t

MR. JOHN JAMES AND JACOB BARNHART Esq., have returned from a visit to Missouri. They were out in that country prospecting for lands and speculations—We wish them all the success in the world, but would be sorry to see them "pull up stakes and dig for the prairies. Quite a number of our citizens are leaving us this Spring—When we get our railroad here, we will have as many attractions as they have elsewhere, and instead of our citizens emigrating from the country, we will have a continuous flood of newcomers to assist us in carying on our extensive manufactures and business of all kinds (*which are to come*). Let us make a big pull, a steady pull, a long pull and a pull altogether for the railroad from Mt. Dallas to Bridgport and we will be all right for this and the next two or three generations.

CHILD LOST.—On Wednesday the 4th inst., a little child of Stephen G. Wright of Broadtop township, about two and a half years of age, was lost in the mountains between Wells Valley and the Village of Coaldale, and wandered about for twenty-one hours before it was found. It appears that Mr. Wright was working near Coaldale, about a mile and a half from home, and had taken two of the older children with him in the morning, intending to send them back with a package for their mother. Being gone longer than usual, the mother became anxious about them, and started out to meet them, leaving the little child above mentioned and an older one in charge of the house. She was hardly out of sight, when these two youngsters started after her and had gone some distance from the house when the older one concluded to go back, leaving the other alone in the road. In due time the mother returned with the boys and found her youngest child missing. Upon inquiry, she learned the above particulars, and immediately instituted a search, which was diligently kept up till five o'clock in the afternoon. Every nook and corner was examined, but no trace of the child could be found. At this time a message was sent to the father and the news communicated to Coaldale. The good citizens of that town, merchants, mechanics, miners, laborers, and all, joined in the hunt, traveling the country far and wide until midnight when they adjourned only to reform the line early in the morning. The next morning Mr. B. F. Thomas, while on his way home for refreshments, found the child sitting by the trunk of a fallen tree about one mile from where the parents live, calling for its mother. He accordingly picked it up and carried it to its mother. We leave our readers to imagine the joy occasioned by this intelligence. The child appears to be none the worse off for this bit of romance, notwithstanding it had the whooping cough at the time, and was exposed to very inclement weather.

"LITTLE THINGS."—We had a regular Spring rain on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, since which time cabbage and tomato plants have been thriving wonderfully. Several weeks ago we made a mistake in noticing the death of an aged citizen of Southampton twp. It should have read Michael Mills, instead of Michael Miller. He was 85 years, 6 months, and 26 days old. Thus far we have better prospects for fruit than we have had for several years. Apples are scarce and command good prices in town. A number of horse buyers have been in town the past week, and bought up the best stock to ship it to the East. They expect to be back on Circus day, (the 18th) to make another haul. Horse flesh is ranging from $150 to $250. A number of pavements were almost impassable on Friday after the rain, several in Mud Town and a whole lot on Main Street. A few loads of gravel at a small expense is all that is necessary to convert these detestible mud holes into respectible sidewalks, and if it is not done soon, we will inform the public who the delinquents are. The "Bedford Springs" and the various boarding houses in and about Bedford are making ample preparations for a big run of custom the coming Summer. It has been proven beyond doubt, that the "Bedford Springs" waters for medicinal purposes are the best in the United States and hundreds of living witnesses from all parts of the country are willing to testify to it *from experience*. We notice a new pavement in front of the Anderson House—Who will be the next on the list of improvements. One day last week, Mr. John Eversole, of South Woodbery township, broke his leg, while in the act of felling a tree. Dr. Charles Long is pacticing medicine at New Enterprise. He is a competent physician, and deserves the patronage of that vicinity. Dr. Wm. Watson is laying a new floor in his office, on Pitt St., this week, besides papering, painting, and everything else to make it cozy for this Summer. We understand that Israel Davis has been appointed post master at Mowery's Mills in stead of J. H. Lambourn, resigned. A. W. Swope Esq., has been appointed Post Master at Six Mile Run instead of Alfred Evans, resigned. George Purcell Esq., has been appointed post Master to take charge of a new office at Greenpoint and J. M. Purcell to take charge of one at Purcell's. These will all make good officers.

THE CENSUS.—Census-taking time is coming around. We look forward with interest to the consummation of this business. The Census taker will have to a great many (apparently) impertinent questions, but as he only comes round every ten years, we hope every body will post him correctly. With an eye to "locals," we shall watch the returns very closely.

The deputy marshals appointed to take the census of Bedford County are: Rev. F. Benedict, of Bedford Bor., William Kirk, of St. Clair twp., and Mr. C. C. Garlick of Monroe. They are very highly respected citizens, competent to do the work, and will make very efficient officers.

Mr. Benedict's field embraces Bedford Bor., Bedford township, Snake Spring, Colerain, and Rainsburg Bor., Napier twp., and Schellsburg bor., Harrison and Juniata twp.

Mr. Kirk has St. Clair twp., and St. Clairsville bor., Union twp., South and Middle Woodberry twps., and Woodberry bor., Liberty, Broadtop, Saxton bor., and Coaldale.

Mr. Garlick has Londonderry, Cumberland Valley, Southampton, Monroe, East and West Providence, Hopewell and Bloody Run boroughs.

SUPREME COURT.—Hon. S. L. Russell W. M. Hall Esq., M. A. Points Esq., J. W. Dickerson Esq., and E. F. Kerr Esq., left for Harrisburg on Monday last, to attend the Supreme Court in which the following cases from our county are pending:

Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company vs. Langdon.
Dibert et al. vs. Jordan et al.
Johns vs. Wills et al.
Broad Top Coal and Iron Company vs. Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company.
The Riddlesburg Coal and Iron Company vs. Rogers.
Gump vs. Lingenfelter.
Bush et al. vs. Lingenfelter et al.
Lehman vs. Kellerman.

ON Mouday, the list of cases was called over, and the Broad Top Coal and Iron Company vs. Riddlesburg coal and Iron Company and the Riddlesburg coal and Iron Company *vs.* Rogers, were submitted.

OLD FASHIONED CIRCUS.—On Wednesday, the 18th of May, G. G. Grady's old fashioned American Circus will exhibit in Bedford. It is said to be a perfect Circus, with surroundings more superb and complete than any ever witnessed in an American arena. Riders, leapers, vaulters, tumblers, somersaulters, gymnasts, horses unsurpassed in the world. One of the grand features of the occasion will be the three great clowns, the two Grady's and Lew Ginger, who will be worth hearing. Gradp's entertainment will give an opportunity to all who are fond of the circus to enjoy themselves. See advertisement in another column.

RAILROAD STRIKE—We understand that all the hands working on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad in the vicinity of Bridgeport have stopped work and struck for higher wages. They are getting $1.75 per day, but now demand $2.00. We hope but do not know that a compromise was effected.

"GRADY'S CIRCUS" wont sooth the troubled mind as soon as the "Little Favorite" to be had only at the Resort.

PETIT JURORS for special term, 5th Monday 30th day of May, A. D. 1870.

Abraham Kensinger, Liberty; John H. Barton, East Providence; Philip Morgart, Bloody Run Borough; Peter Gates, Hopewell; James Roades, Liberty; George D. Shuck, Bedford Borough; Robert Ralston, S. Woodberry; David Hefflel, M. Woodberry; John Todd, Bedford; James Collins, Southampton; Alfred Wilson, Southampton; F. O'Neil, Southampton; John Pennsl, Monroe; Benj. J. Bremmer, C. Valley, C. Claycomb, Union; George Mcgraw, E. Providence; W. Bowles, Bedford; Daniel Cypher, Liberty; Harrison Williams, Monroe; Wm. Masters, Bloody Run; E. Ellis, Napies; George W. Powell, Juniata; John Gephart, S. Spring; E. Miller, St. Clair; Daniel Miller, C. Valley; Wm. Gorseech, Hopewell; M. Heckey, Juniata; E. F. Imler, Bedford; Alex. Messersmith, Monroe; Joseph C. Ickes, Union; J. B. Dicken, Bedford; John Claycomb, St. Clair; John B. Whip, C. Valley; D. S. A. Tomlinson, Bedford; David Shaffer, Colerain; Martin Yingling, St. Clair; Daniel Fletcher, Monroe; Geo. Williams, Napier.

"SHOO FLY KISER DON'T YOU WANT TO BUY A DORG" was in town this week. A strange canine made the acquaintance of a mischievous party on Tuesday last, who undertook to break the dull monotony of town at his expense. Accordingly he was hitched to a tin pan, and subjected to several other "operations" best known to the "Knights of Dogdom," in order to get up the steam. This accomplished, he was piloted to South Juliana street, his prow set due North, and away he went through the principal streets at break-neck speed, a whoop and a howl at every leap. Forty other dogs followed in his wake and joined in the chorus every three or four yards. We will not dispute that the quiet of those localities through which this train passed was disturbed, but we have our doubts whether the *point* was made.

A CORRECTION.—We are happy to learn that the difficulty at Mt. Dallas has been satisfactorily arranged. The agent assures us that he is desirous of accommodating all parties to the extent of his power and authority. The bank difficulty seems to have been the result of a misunderstanding; some one asked the agent for a blank check on Mr. Lloyd's bank, and he replied that he had none on hand as they did not transact their business with him, but in Bloody Run. This it seems was misunderstood and taken as a refusal to accept checks on Lloyd's bank. We are assured that the checks of all parties known to be responsible will always be accepted. There is a vicious practice by some parties of sending checks signed in blank, leaving the agent or teamster to fill in the amount of the freight to be paid. This is a bad and dangerous practice and should be broken up.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.—was to have convened on Court week, but as there were not enough members present to form a quorum, that part of it was a failure. The main object in calling the meeting was to determine at what time the primary or nominating election should be held. There is to be a Poor House election on the 27th inst, and it was at first thought that would be a suitable time to hold the nominating election, but it appears that a majority of the members of the committee who were present, were in favor of postponing the election until after harvest, as also were several prospective candidates. This of course is yet an open question, *and* will be decided by the Committee as early as circumstances will permit.

THAT "Trade Mark" of Seward & Bentley's' A. M. 1864, S. 2., may seem a little obscure to the many who read it, but the many thousands who have tried their valuable tonic, Constitution Bitters, fail to see anything but good effects from them. They strengthen the weak and debilitated, amend shattered constitutions, place the ill and despairing ones firmly upon their pins again, and in short, are just what the suffering need. We speak of what we know, and our advice to the sick is, get a bottle and you'll agree with us, for the Constiution Bitters are certainly the best in use.

CHEMISTRY is furnishing us new agents for fuel, force, food, and many other important aids over those we once possessed. Ports from which commerce was driven during the hot months by their terrible fevers are visited all the year with impunity now. Many localities in the South and West kept tenantless by their deleterious miasms are now filling up with populations under the protection of Ayer's Ague Cure. Their afflicting Chills and Fever are so effectually cured by this remedy that the disease no longer turns emigration aside or destroys the settler if he ventures upon its infected districts.—*Gazette Independence Mo.*— 1May1m

FOR $110, McLanahan, Stone & Isett, Hollidaysburg, Pa., will deliver free of freight a Mower with gearing enclosed and warrant it to work well. They have also Hay-Rakes, Emery Mower-Knife-Grinders, Hay-forks &c. 13may2m.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

IF you want good wall paper or window blinds, go to the INQUIRER Book Store.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

Health's Best Defence.

"The weak eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants was appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extracts was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and antibilious roots, barks, and plants, with an active stimulant, and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of this affective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcoholic stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the finest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though eighteen years have elapsed since its introduction, has this great restorative been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climes, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against all unhealthy exhalations that produce debility of beget disease; as a remedy for intermittent and other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign cure for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a harmless anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under unfavorable circumstances, such as sedentary pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure. 1May1m

Poor House Correspondence.

JUNIATA CROSSINGS, MAY 9TH 1870.
Lutz & Jordan.

Gentlemen:

I notice an article in your number of the 29th of April headed the Poor House question. I was in hopes some one more competent than myself would reply to it but so far none have been given which I noticed. I will give a brief statement of my views of the case, and what I think will prove to be the views of a majority of the voters in the county though they differ widely from those expressed in the article referred to. In the first place I cannot understand why Bedford county cannot sell and purchase a property as well as any individual. If the property for sale is advertised at public sale surely any person wishing to buy such property will not withhold their bids simply because it is sold by the agents of the county; and as regards the purchase of another I would just say that if the men selected for that purpose pay double what a farm is worth because the owner of said farm expects to get double its value when he sells to the county, they are not very competent for the task for which they were chosen. D. A. T. Black has a farm for sale and would sell it to the county as cheap as to any individual in the county. I have one for sale on which was raised the last season five hundred bushels of wheat, eight hundred bushels of oats, one thousand bushels of ears of corn, plenty of hay, pasture to sustain a large stock of cattle and horses—never less than twenty five head of cattle and seven or eight horses, with a large and very substantial stone house of, I think, nearly double the capacity of the present alms house; this property can be bought for less than the present Poor House property will sell for, and will produce annually three times as much as that property. I have no doubt but there are other properties that can be bought at a fair price which will suit as well as this and I for one am perfectly satisfied to leave the selection to the men appointed for that purpose. It is well known that real estate is worth considerably more near the county seat than some distance off—one reason why the people want it sold—another is, they believe it can be managed better and cheaper. I have no doubt there are good men in Bedford County who will contract to keep the poor of the county for one-half per head what it has cost the County the last ten years, and keep them better than they have been kept and give satisfactory security for the faithful performance of that duty, provided they could have a say in the selection of a property on which to do it. It is really no wonder the tax payers are dissatisfied; they have no idea that there is any need for half as expensive a building as has been spoken of; one sufficiently commodious and comfortable, they think is all that is necessary. As to the Grand Jurors inspecting the Poor House, I have had some experience in that matter. The men have been away from home perhaps a whole week and just after they are discharged they are sent to inspect the affairs in and about the buildings. They are then very anxious to get home and each man expects his neighbor to see that all is right, and pays little attention to it himself. If three competent men were appointed for that duty, it would, I think, be much better attended to, at a very trifling cost. As for the Doctors, I have been told by eminent physicians that none of us suffer for the want of their services as much as is generally supposed. When it is really needed it can be procured in any part of the country. I proposed at the commencement of this article to be brief, and lest I have exceeded that bound, I will conclude by hoping that some improvement will be made in regard to the management of our poor for the benefit of the tax payers. Yours respectfully,
GEORGE MCGRAW.

Editor of the Bedford Inquirer:

As you have politely opened your columns for remarks on the Poor House question, I would respectfully say, as a tax-payer, if there be no impediment, sell the mill on a reasonable credit to a responsible party, and apply the proceeds to the erection of a building seventy feet long, with wings forty feet long each, three stories high with balustrade all round and comfortable walks for the Poor. Twenty-five thousand dollars would effect this on the present site for the Poor. To purchase a farm near Bedford, would cost not less than eight thousand five hundred dollars, and the erection of a suitable building and inclosures from fifty to sixty five thousand dollars. I have a fellow feeling for our tax ridden fellow citizens, and shall cast my vote against the sale of the present site of our Poor house—deeming it best to bear the ills we have, than fly to those we know not. LAW. TALIAFERRO.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY G. R. OSTER & CO

White Wheat per bushel			$1.00
Red	"	"	90
Corn	"	"	80
Oats	"	"	40
Potatoes	"	"	40@50
Flax Seed	"	"	1.75
Clover Seed	"	"	$7.00@7.50
Timothy Seed	"	"	400@4.50
Apples	"	"	75
Flour, per barrel			5.00@5.50
Butter, per pound			30
Tallow	"	"	10
Beeswax	"	"	30
Lard	"	"	18@20
Hams			20@22
Shoulder			15@16
Sides			16@18
Eggs	"	doz.	15
Chickens	"	"	2.25
Wood—Hickory, per cord			4.00
" —Oak,	"	"	3.00
WOOL—			
Common Unwashed			27@30
Fine Merino	do.		28@30
Common Tubwashed			38@40
Fine Merino	do.		40@45

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—The flour market is without change worthy of special note. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 900 barrels, including superfine at $4 37a4 62½; extra at $4 87½a5 12½; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at $5 25a5 80, the latter for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 50a6 25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 75a6 50; and fancy brands at $6 75a9, according to quality. Rye flour is firm at $5 25. Brandywine corn meal is held at $5 75, without finding buyers.

There is a fair demand for prime wheat at former quotations, but the offerings are light; inferior descriptions are almost unsalable. Sales of western and Pennsylvania red at $1 30a$1 40. Rye ranges from $1 03 to 1 06 for western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but without essential change. Sales of 4,000 bushels prime Pennsylvania and southern yellow at $1 12; and 1,000 bushels old western at $1 10. Oats remain as last quoted, Sales of western at 60a62c; Pennsylvania at 63a65c, and light Delaware at 68c.

In barley malt no sales were reported. 3,500 bushels California barley sold on private terms.

Whisky is in better demand. Sales of 60 barrels wood bound western at 1 05, and 50 barrels iron bound do at $1 07.

CROUSE & SHIRES

SEGAR FACTORS and TOBACCO, PIPE and SNUFF JOBBERS.

East Pitt Street, Bedford, Bedford County, Pa.
29april70-1y

TO THE CREDITORS OF REED & SCHELL. I have accepted the conditions of the resolution adopted by the meeting of the creditors of Reed & Schell on the 25th of March, and will meet them on Saturday the 21st day of May, at the Court House, in Bedford, at 10 o'clock P. M. Bedford 28april70-3t JOHN J. SCHELL.

DIED.

Near Clearville, this county, May 1st, 1870, MARGARET CORNELL, widow of Wm. Cornell, aged 66 years, 11 months and 29 days.

Near Delphi, Ind., April 23, Miss ELIZABETH M. PIPER, formerly of Piper's Run, Bedford co., Penn'a.

Miss Piper was born at Piper's Run, in 1823, and resided there until the fall of 1868, when she removed to Indiana, where she resided with her sister Mrs. Geo. Bowman. The deceased was noted for her modest, retiring disposition, and for her pure, deep piety. She had been an invalid for years, but bore her infirmities with christian fortitude. Her life had been prolonged beyon her expectation, and beyond her desire. For some time her desire had been "to depart and be with Christ." But her patience was as great as her desire, and she was willing to wait all the days of her appointed time. Her end was peace, perfect peace. On a quiet, pleasant, Sabbath evening, April 24th, her remains were carried to their last resting place to await the morning of the resurrection. COR.

MARRIED.

On the 28th of April, by the Rev. C. U. Heilman, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK CROYLE and Miss MARY JANE EICHER, both of Union tp.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made for the pardon of JOHN MILLER, convicted at February Session 1864 for horse stealing. G. H. SPANG,
13 may Attorney for John Miller.

MUSIC! LANGUAGES!!

Mrs. A. Pedelupe is prepared to give instructions on the Piano, including the use of a first class instrument, to those desiring it.

Rev. J. B. Pedelupe will take a limited number of pupils in the Latin, French and German Languages.

Residence on East Penn St., a few doors east of the Presbyterian church. 13may3m

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF VALABLE REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned, assignees of Reed & Schell and Jacob Reed, will offer at public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford on, WEDNESDAY, the 8th DAY OF JUNE, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. the following described Real Estate, viz:

No. 1.—A lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Bedford, fronting on Pitt street, with a large Brick house thereon erected, stable and all necessary out-buildings, being lot No. 150.

No. 2.—A lot of ground adjoining the above, having thereon erected a frame office, being lot No. 161.

No. 3.—4 vacant lots fronting on Penn street and being lots Nos. 139, 140, 141 and 142, (will be sold seperate.)

No. 4.—A lot of ground situate in Bedford township, being lot No. 3 in the plot of lots laid out by S. M. Barclay, fronting on the township road and extending back to the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, containing about one acre, with a two story log dwelling house thereon erected.

No. 5.—A lot of ground adjoining the above, being lot No. 4, containing about one acre.

No. 6—A lot of ground being lot No. 2 in the plan of W. P. Schell, containing about 2 acres.

No. 7.—A tract of land situate in Bedford tp., containing about 16 acres, being part of the Watson Farm (will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.)

No. 8.—A tract of land in Bedford township, containing about 2 acres, with a saw mill thereon erected.

No. 9.—A tract of land in Bedford township, containing 15 acres, 101 perches nett adjoining lands of Dewalt Harshberger, James Anderson, Esq., and H. Nawgle.

No. 10.—A tract of land situate in Liberty twp., (near Stonerstown) containing 192 acres 80 perches (about one half bottom land), known as the "Long farm."

No. 11.—The one undivided half of a tract situate in Londonderry township, adjoining lands of M. B. Miller and others, containing about 10 acres.

No. 12.—The undivided one third of a tract of land, situate in Harrison township, known as the Sulphur Springs property, containing 42 acres 56 perches.

No. 13.—The undivided one-half of a tract of land in Liberty township, adjoining lands of Samuel Harvey, Martin Hoover and others, containing about 312 acres.

No. 14.—A tract of coal land in Broadtop township, adjoining lands of James Figard and others, containing 12 acres and 24 perches.

Terms made known on day of Sale. For further particulars inquire of Jacob Reed, or either of the undersigned.

JOHN G. HARTLEY,
H. NICHODEMUS,
13may3t *Assignees.*

NEW BOOK.—Agents sell 100 per week. Price $5. Address L. STEBBINS, Hartford, Ct.

$25 A DAY!—40 new articles for Agents Sample free. H. B. SHAW, Alfred Me.

SALESMEN.—Send for Circular, a first-class business and steady employment. B. F. HOWE, 37 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—Unitarian; educates Ministers; $160 a year to poor students; begins August 29. Apply to A. A. LIVERMORE, Meadville, Pa.

CURIOUS, HOW STRANGE!—The Married Ladies Private Companion contains the desired information. Sent free for stamp. Address Mrs. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

WE will pay Agent a salary of $35 per week or allow a large commission to sell our new Inventions. Address J. W. FRINK & Co., Marshall Michigan.

WANTED, AGENTS.—$20 Watch free, given gratis to every live man who will act as our Agent. Business light and honorable; pays $30 per day. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED.—"Ladies of the White House." No opposition. Steel engravings. Rapid Sales. For circulars, address U. S. PUBLISHING Co., N. Y. Cincinnati and Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED.—in a paying business, S. KENNEDY, 413 Chestnut St., Phila.

PSYCHOMANCY, FASCINATION or SOUL-CHARMING.—400 pages; cloth. This wonderful book has full instructions to enable the reader to fascinate either sex, or any animal, at will. Mesmerism, Spiritualism, and hundreds of other curious experiments. It can be obtained by sending address, with 10 cents postage, to T. W. EVANS & CO., No. 41 So. Eighth St., Phila.

STAR SPANGLED BANNER.—A large 40 column paper, *Ledger size*, illustrated. Devoted to Sketches, Poetry, Wit, Humor, genuine fun. Nonsense (of a sensible kind), and to the exposure of Swindling, Humbugs, &c. Only 75 cts. a year, and a superb engraving "Evangeline," 1 1-2x2 feet, gratis, 30,000 circulation. Money refunded to all who ask it. It is wide-awake, fearless, truthful. Try it now. 75 cts. a year. Specimens Free. Address "BANNER," Hindsdale, N. H.

PATENTS.
Inventors who wish to take out Letters Patent are advised to counsel with MUNN & CO., editors of the *Scientific American*, who have prosecuted claims before the Patent Office for over Twenty Years. Their American and European Patent Agency is the most extensive in the world. Charges less than any other reliable agency. A pamphlet containing full instructions to inventors is sent gratis.
MUNN & CO., 37 Park Row, N. Y.

ONE MILLION ACRES OF *CHOICE IOWA LANDS*
FOR SALE, at $3 per acre and upwards, for cash, or on credit, by the **Iowa Railroad Land Co.** Railroads already built through the Lands, and on all sides of them. Great inducements to settlers. Send for our free Pamphlet. It gives prices, terms, locations; tells who should come west, what they should bring, what it cost; gives plans and elevations of 18 different styles of ready-made houses, which the Company furnishes at from $250 to $4,000 ready to set up. Maps sent if desired. Address
W. W. WALKER, Vice President,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

A MODEL HOUSE.—Being a cripple, I have made house planning a special study. One built last season has proved a model of convenience, beauty, and economy. Descriptive circulars of Plans, Views, etc., with general information of value to all, sent free. Address (with stamp or script if convenient). GEO. J. COLBY, Architect, Waterbury, Vermont.

$5 EMPLOYMENT. $10
HUNDREDS OF AGENTS MAKE from $5 to $10 per day, in selling our PATENT EXTENSION REEL AND SWIFTS, combined. Used in every family for winding Yarn, Silks, Worsted, &c. Winds full size skein, and weighs less than one pound. Agents wanted. For terms &c., address H. L. STORKE & CO.,
13may Auburn, N. Y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford County, on the estate of Daniel Smith, late of Middle Woodberry Township, deceased All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
JOSEPH B. NOBLE,
22apl-1870 Waterside, Bedford Co.

LIME. Eastern Whitewash Lime that will not rub off, for sale at Lynch's Hardware Store. 22apl

New Advertisements.

G. G. GRADY'S
OLD-FASHIONED
AMERICAN CIRCUS!!!
With attractions in point of Merit, Tone and Character, far superior to any ever presented in the arena. Nothing but first-class Artists in every department. No subordinates thrust into prominent positions, and foisted upon the public as leading performers, but each and every one
A STAR IN THE PROFESSION!
A perfect Circus at last, with surroundings more superb and complete than any ever witnessed in any American arena.
Riders, Leapers, Vaulters, Tumblers, Somersaulters, Gymnasts, Contortionists.
PAD, TRICK, TRAINED,
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M'ME BLANCHE MACARTE,
Late of Astley's Amphitheatre, London, will appear in a variety of Arcadia Excellies among others the dashing "HURDLE ACT."
MRS. G. G. GRADY,
Will introduce at each entertainment, her celebrated Arabian Steed, "Lady Wildfire."
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The renowned Trapeze Performers, Tumblers, and Leapers.
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From the Hippodrome of der Koenig, Berlin, Prussia; Champion Tumblers of the World, and the original "Arabian Brothers," whose magnificent performance has found worthless imitations in all parts of the world, who, envying the fair fame of these matchless artists, have basely—yet unsuccessfully—attempted to rob them of their well earned laurels.
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The renowned Scenic Rider, in his beautiful representation of the "Nations en Costume."
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Consisting in part of Messrs. Wentworth, Bossuet, Armstrong, Belmont Brothers, Miller Brothers, Berry Brothers, Sands, Morgan, Hoyt, &c. &c. &c.
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The World's Greatest Jester.
CHARLES GRADY.
Grotesque Clown.
LEW GINGER,
The Great Western Favorite.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As it is Mr. Grady's intention to confine his energies towards perfecting the exhibition within the arena, he does not, therefore, aim at making any public display; but the Band Chariot, containing Professor Sperl's Silver Cornet Band, and the Trained Horses, will parade the principal streets on the day of exhibition, for the purpose of heralding the arrival of the unprecedented
OLD-FASHIONED AMERICAN CIRCUS.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN YEARS, 25 CENTS.

This Mammoth Circus will give
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES
AT BEDFORD, WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1870.

Farm, Garden & Household.

From the New York Tribune.

WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING.

BY HORACE GREELEY.

XIII.—The Possibilities of Irrigation.

I have given an account of my poor, little experiment in Irrigation, because it is one which almost every farmer can imitate and improve upon, however narrow his domain and slender his fortune. I presume there are Half a Million homesteads in the United States which have natural facilities for Irrigation at least equal to mine, many of them far greater. Along either slope of the Alleghenies, throughout a district at least a thousand miles long by three hundred wide, nearly every farm might be at least partially irrigated by means of a dam costing from twenty-five to one hundred dollars; so might at least half the farms in New England and our own State. On the prairies, the plans must be different, and the expenses probably greater, but the results obtained would bounteously reward the outlay. I shall not see the day, but there are those now living who will see it, when Artesian wells will be dug at points where many acres may be flowed from a gentle swell in the midst of a vast plain, or at the head of a fertile valley, expressly, or at least mainly, that its waters may be led across that plain, adown that valley, in irrigating streams and ditches, until they have been wholly drank up by the soil. I have seen single wells in California that mightbe made to irrigate sufficiently hundreds of acres, by the aid of a reservoir into which their waters could be discharged when the soil did not require them, and there retained until the thirsty earth demanded them.

An old and successful farmer in my neighborhood affirms that Water is the cheapest and best fertilizer ever applied to the soil. If this were understood to mean that no other is needed or can be profitably applied, it would be erroneous. Still, I think it clearly true that the annual product of most farms can be increased, and the danger of failure averted, more chiefly by the skilfull application of water than by that of any fertilizer whatever, Plaster (Gypsum) possibly excepted.

I took a run through Virginia last Summer, not far from the 1st of August. That State was then suffering intensely from drouth, as she continued to do for some weeks thereafter. I am quite sure that I saw on her thirsty plains and hill-sides not less than three hundred thousand acres planted with Indian Corn, whereof the average product could not exceed ten bushels per acre, while most of it would fall far below that yield, and there were thousands of acres that would not produce one sound ear! Every one deplored the failure, correctly attributing it to the prevailing drouth. And yet I passed hundreds if not thousands of places where a very moderate outlay would have sufficed to dam a stream or brooklet issuing from between two spurs of the Blue Ridge, or the Alleghenies, so that a refreshing current of the copious and fertilizing floods of Winter and Spring, warmed by the fervid suns of June and July, could have been led over broad fields lying below, so as to vanquish drouth and insure generous harvests. Nay: I feel confident that I could in many places have constructed rude works in a week, after that drouth began to be felt, that would have saved and made the Corn on at least a portion of the planted acres through which the now shrunken brooks danced and laughed idly down to the larger streams in the wider and equally thirsty valleys. Of course, I know that this would have been imperfect irrigation—a mere stop gap—that the cold spring-water of a parched Summer cannot fertilize as the hill-wash of Winter and Spring, if thriftily garnered and warmed through and through for sultry weeks, would do; yet I belidve that very many farmers might even then, have secured partial crops by such irrigation as was still possible, had they, even at the eleventh hour, done their best to retrieve errors of the past.

For the present, I would only counsel every farmer to give his land a careful scrutiny with a view to irrigation in the future. No one is obliged to do any faster than his means will justify; and yet it may be well to have a clear comprehension of all that may ultimately be done to profit, even though much of it must long remain unattempted. In many cases, a stream may be dammed for two or three months of each year, if it shall appear that this use is quite consistent with its employment in irrigation, when the former alone would not justify the requisite outlay. It is by thus making one expense observe two quite independent but not inconsistent purposes that success is attained in other pursuits; and so it may be in farming.

As yet, each farmer must study his own resources with intent to make the most of them. If a manageable stream crosses or issues from his land, he must measure its fall thereon, study the lay of the land, and determine whether he can or cannot, at a tolerable cost make that stream available in the irrigation of at least a portion of his growing crops when they shall need water and the skies decline to supply it. On many, I think on most, farms situated among hills, or upon the slopes of mountains, something may be done in this way—done at once, and with immediate profit. But this is rudimentary, partial, fragmentary, when compared with the irrigation which yet shall be. I am confident that there are points on the Carson, the Humbolt, the Weber, the South Platte, the Cache-le-Poudre, and many less noted streams which thread the central plateau of our continent, where an expenditure of $10,000 to $50,000 may be judiciously made in a dam, locks and canals, for the purposes of irrigation and milling combined, with a moral certainty of realizing fifty per cent. annually on the outlay, with a steady increase in the value of the property. If my eye did not deceive me, there is one point on the Carson where a dam that need not cost $50,000 would irrigate one hundred square miles of rich plain which when I saw it eleven years ago, grew nought but the worthless shrubs of the desert, simply because nothing else could endure the intense, abiding drouth of each Nevada Summer. Such palpable invitations to thrift cannot remain forever unimproved.

In regions like this, where Summer rains are the rule rather than the exception, the need of irrigation is not so palpable, since we do or may secure decent average crops in its absence. Yet there is no farm in our country that would not yield considerably more grain and more grass, more fruit and more vegetables, if its owner had water at command which he could apply at pleasure and to any extent he should deem requisite. Most men, thus empowered, would at first irrigate too often and too copiously; but experience would soon temper their zeal, and teach them.

"The precious art of Not too much;"

and they would thenceforth be careful to give their soil drink yet not drown it.

Whoever lives beyond the close of this century, and shall then traverse our prairie States will see them whitened at intervals by the broad sails of windmills erected over wells, whence every gale or breeze will be employed in pumping water into ponds or reservoirs so located that water may be drawn therefrom at will and diffused in gentle streamlets over the surrounding fields to invigorate and impel their growing crops. And, when all has been done that this paper faintly foreshadows, our people will have barely indicated, not by any means exhausted, the beneficent possibilities of Irrigation.

New Advertisements.

TREASURER'S SALE of Unseated Lands and Town Lots in Bedford county.—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 13th of March, 1817 and the 20th of March, 1831, the Treasurer of the County of Bedford, hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the County, School, bounty, building, poor and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the corts chargeable thereon, will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next (13th day), for the arrearages of taxes due, and the costs accrued thereon, and said Sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

Apr. 4th, 1870. HUGH MOORE, Treas.

						Taxes.
			BROADTOP			
429	as.	139	ps.	James Patton		$ 11 19
440	do	130	do	do	do	10 20
174	do	100	do	do	do	3 42
57	do	37	do	do	do	3 67
74	do			Francis Mowing		69 47
63	do			Jacob Meyers		6 30
395	do	129	do	James Razor		60
50	do			Wm. T. Daugherty		4 80
90	do			John M. Kennedy		73 76
62	do	140	do	William Bunn		166 98
30	do			Lewis T Watson		24 40
372	do			Sam'l S Tobias		26 82
427	do			Mary Montgomery		29 50
205	do			Newton & Marshall		12 24
433	do			Margaret Montgomery		29 50
421	do			John Montgomery		29 50
289	do		Eph.	Foster & Wm. P. Schell		5 78
14	do			James Figard		64
405	do			Ulrich Danner		2 42
30	do			—— Anderson		5 60
5	do			Aaron Evans		32
265	do			James Figard		1 00
170	do			James Patton		5 66
393	do	126	do	J. Patton & H. Easton	41	00
21	do	210	do	J. Patton & W. Foster	8	66
9	do			W. A. Evans & Griffith		72
30	do			Hunt'g & B. T. R. R. Co.		30
30	do			John Hinish		2 51
19	do			Peter Kepler		96
27	do			Alex. King & Co.	24	95
135	do			John M'cCanles	10	80
165	do			James Patton	4	31
164	do			John Devereaux	84	10
431	do			John Kerr	3	88
101½	do			Michael Sipe		30
74	do			Wood & Purviance		30
102	do			Isaac Barnett	68	13
50	do			P. E. Phelps	32	05
100	do			James Hamilton	17	50
3				J. Evans	19	91
				Christian Barnett	116	90
568	do			Wm Cypher	11	10
335	do			J. Chivington	202	86
905	do			King & Co.	153	75
30	do			James Patton	2	67
175	do			Wm. Patton	70	50
40	lots			S. A. Christman	12	06
			COLERAIN.			
436	do			Elizabeth Diehl		64
211	do	20	do	Samuel Diehl		84
340½	do			Jacob Wyland		50
497	do			John Swan		70
470	do			Wm. Swan		74
398	do			Robert Swan		60
409	do			John Scott		62
446	do			Robert Scott		68
600	do			Samuel Williams	1	12
90	do			Joseph & Emanel Diehl		42
427	do			Arthur Brown		64
			CUMBERLAND VALLEY.			
230	do			James Ewing	1	38
50	do			James Heyden		14
			HARRISON.			
412½	do			Dan'l Hinkle	2	46
349	do			John Tinman	2	10
42	do	56	do	Barclay & Lyon		40
			HOPEWELL.			
200	do			John Corley		60
150	do			James Howard		44
404	do			Richard Moan		88
420	do			John Cheney		88
404	do			Joseph Moan	1	00
409½	do			Samuel Moan	2	24
424	do	35	do	Alexander Moan	12	15
206½	do			John McIlney		56
192	do			Timothy Moan		92
200	do	54	do	Israel Moan		86
196	do	50	do	Zachariah Moan		66
222	do			Elizabeth Piper		92
212	do	20	do	John Boyd	1	22
214	do	65	do	Wm Davis	5	39
216	do	60	do	Isabella Davis		46
220½	do			Wm Piper		42
238	do			John Hardin		50
221	do			Ignatius Hardin		42
434	do	125	do	James Wilson		42
425	do			George F Alberti		56
402	do			Thomas Taylor	1	00
402	do	57	do	Stephen Moan	1	00
240½	do			Peter Shaw		50
212	do			Robert Shaw		62
9	do			Poorbaugh's heirs		12
402	do			Francis Johnston	1	14
143	do			Wm Lane		36
365	do			Daniel Montgomery		90
324	do			Alexander Johnson		78
368	do			George Hinish		86
286	do			William Foster		70
79	do			Robert Montgomery		14
			LONDONDERRY.			
100	do			Mary Elinor		12
395	do			Daniel Green		60
220	do			James Shaw		60
404	do			Sarah Wright		30
350	do			Sam'l M Barclay		90
200	do			do do		30
200	do			Kern's heirs		30
			LIBERTY.			
47	do			Lyttle's heirs	4	68
150	do			do do	15	02
150½	do			Stephen Kerr	1	39
86	do			George Thompson		40
403	do			Alexander Montgomery		66
102	do			John McElney	4	78
132	do			David Piper	9	17
200	do			Maria Alberti	4	72
107	do			—— Bartlebaugh	2	40
32	do			Thomas & John King	10	61
1	lot			Henry Stonerook		12
	Do			Mrs. Lawrence	1	04
	Do			Daniel Stoner	1	16
	Do			J. Simpson Africa	5	92
107	acres			George F. Alberti	3	85
1	1			Ephraim Smeltzer	1	25
	Do			Samuel Yingling	1	42
479	acres			James Langhead	9	57
			MONROE.			
253½	do			Frederick Collibarger		36
346	do			Jacob Martin	2	48
			NAPIER.			
100	do			George Davison		30
			PROVIDENCE EAST			
95	do	55	do	Joshua Hixon		18
402	do	46	do	Hezekiah Logan		60
401	do	40	do	James Cavin		60
400	do			Isaac Cavin		66
400	do			Thomas Cavin		60
30	do			P Clingerman		20
400	do			William Cavin		80
17	do			Jos Spark's Heir's		08
109	do			Dan'l & Joseph Ritchey		40
166	do			John G Page	8	75
166	do			George Richline	7	88
84	do			Lewis Wright	8	60
			PROVIDENCE WEST.			
15	do			Joseph McDaniel		20
420	do			Edward Glean		48
100	do			Dan'l Ritchey of Adam		18
429	do			John Cavin		48
420½	do			Edward Gibbons		48
			ST. CLAIR.			
396½	do			John Linn		60
395	do			James May		60
62	do			Henry Koontz	1	25
221	do			William Sill	1	60
			SNAKE SPRING.			
16	do			Joseph W Tate		08
			SOUTHAMPTON.			
262	do			Charles Bennett	2	85
113	do			Daniel Bennett	2	85
96	do			Abraham Bennett	1	99
130	do			Ephrain Browning	23	36
301	do			George Breathed		44
459	do			Paul Ward		50
357	do			Patrick Ward	1	00
351	do			Joseph Ward	1	00
353	do			Jonathan Ward	1	00
343½	do			Jesse Reed		52
355	do			George Cessna & Co	7	12
800	do			John Cessna	13	40
400	do			John J Cessna	8	90
444	do			Isaac Hunter	18	00
125	do			Hugh James	9	92
80	do			Lee's Heir's	3	52
292	do			Lenox Perrin	7	67
50	do			Amos Willison	2	11
179	do			John Wenrick	15	91
			UNION.			
400½	do			Peter Counce	9	49
400½	do			John Dalton	5	07
406	do			Hugh Doyle	8	60
406	do			James Dunlap	8	60
412	do			Philip Gordon	10	09
60	do			Brumbaugh & Co	3	16
438	do			John Taylor		78
			WOODBERRY MIDDLE.			
83	do			Hannah Montgomery		90
350	do			Wm Montgomery	17	81
14	do			Char's Typher's Heirs	1	00
40	do			—— Stonerook	6	25
150	do			Robert Montgomery	7	61
13	do			Jacob Furney		60
46	do			Benner's Heir's	5	68
20	do			Archibald McFadden	17	33
			WOODBERRY SOUTH.			
135	do			Peter Shoenberger	1	80
210	do			John Boyde		32
213	do			William Davis		34
75	do			Israel Moans		32
140	do			Zachary Moans		30
50	do			Timothy Moans	1	54
222	do			Elisabeth Piper		34
97	do			Robert Shaw		62

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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP & SEA-WEED TONIC, when taken regularly, mingle with the food, aid the digestive organs, make good rich blood, and as a natural consequence, give flesh and strength to the patient. Let the faculty say what it may, this is the only true cure for consumption. Experience has proved it beyond the shadow of a doubt, and thousands are to-day alive and well who a few years since were regarded as hopeless cases, but who were induced to try Dr. SCHENCK'S remedies, and were restored to permanent health by their use.

One of the first steps the physician should take with a consumptive patient is to invigorate the system. Now how is this to be done? Certainly not by giving medicines that exhaust and enervate—medicines that impair instead of improve the functions of the digestive organs. Doctor SCHENCK'S medicines cleanse the stomach and bowels of all substances which are calculated to irritate or weaken them. They create an appetite—promote healthful digestion—make good blood, and, as a consequence, they invigorate and strengthen the entire system, and more especially those parts which are diseased. If this cannot be done, then the case must be regarded as a hopeless one.

If the physician finds it impossible to make a PATIENT FEEL HUNGRY, if the diseased person cannot partake of good nourishing food and properly digest it, it is impossible that he can gain in flesh and strength; and it is equally impossible to bring a patient to this condition so long as the liver is burdened with diseased bile, and the stomach laden with unhealthy slime.

Almost the first request made to the physician by a consumptive patient is that he will prescribe medicines that will remove or allay the cough, night sweats and chills, which are the sure attendants on consumption. But this should not be done, as the cough is only an effort of nature to relieve itself, and the night sweats and chills are caused by the diseased lungs. The remedies ordinarily prescribed do more harm than good. They impair the functions of the stomach, impede healthy digestion, and aggravate rather than cure the disease.

There is, after all, nothing like facts with which to substantiate a position and it is upon facts that Dr. SCHENCK relies. Nearly all who have taken his medicines in accordance with his direction, have not only been cured of consumption, but from the fact that these medicines act with wonderful power upon the digestive organs, patients thus cured speedily gain flesh. Cleansing the system of all impurities, they lay the foundation for a solid, substantial structure. Restoring these organs to health, they create an appetite. The food is properly assimilated; the quantity of blood is not only increased, but is made rich and strong and in the face of such a condition of the system all diseases must be banished.

Full directions accompany each of the medicines, so that it is not absolutely necessary that patients should see Dr. SCHENCK personally, unless they desire to have their lungs examined. For this purpose he is at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth St., corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, every Saturday, from 9 a. m. until 1 p. m.

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FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD,

Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative PILL. The obvious reason is, that it is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its composition. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Then sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can rise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

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For DYSPEPSIA or INDIGESTION, LISTLESSNESS, LANGUOR and LOSS OF APPETITE, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its various symptoms, BILIOUS HEADACHE, SICK HEACACHE, JAUNDICE or GREEN SICKNESS, BILIOUS COLIC & BILIOUS FEVERS, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For DYSENTERY or DIARRHŒA, but one mild dose is generally required.

For RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAIN IN THE SIDE, BACK and LOINS, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For DROPSY and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For SUPPRESSION a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a DINNER PILL, take one or two PILLS to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these Pills makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical Chemist,
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HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD. On and after Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Accom'.	Mail.	STATIONS	DOWN TRAINS. Accom	Mail.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE5.55	LE 8 40	Huntingdon,	AR10.10	AR4.20
6.02	8.46	Long Siding	10.02	4.12
6.17	9.00	McConnellstown	9.46	3.55
6.24	9.07	Pleasant Grove,	9.37	3.48
6.40	9.22	Marklesburg,	9.22	3.32
6.56	9.38	Coffee Run,	9.03	3.16
7.03	9.46	Rough & Ready	8.55	3.09
7.18	10.01	Cove,	8.40	2.55
7.24	10.05	Fisher's Summit	8.36	2.51
AR7.41	10.20	Saxton,	LE8.20	2.26
	10.43	Riddlesburg,		2.08
	10.52	Hopewell,		2.00
	11.10	Piper's Run,		1.40
	11.29	Tatesville,		1.20
	11.45	Bloody Run,		1.05
	AR 11.52	Mount Dallas,		LE 1.00
LE7.50	LE 10.30	Saxton,	AR 8.05	AR2.25
8.05	10.45	Coalmont,	7.55	2.10
8.10	10.50	Crawford,	7.50	2.05
AR8.20	AR 11.00	Dudley,	LE 7.40	LE1.55

Broad Top City.

May 24, '69. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

MAGAZINES.—The following Magazines for sale at the Inquirer Book Store: ATLANTIC MONTHLY, PUTNAM'S MONTHLY LIPPINCOTT'S, GALAXY, PETERSON, GODEY, MD'M. DEMORESTS, FRANK LESLIE RIVERSIDE, etc. etc. ft

PERKIN'S & HOUSE'S KEROSENE LAMP, is absolutely safe from breaking and explosion, gives twice as much light, uses less oil and lasts a lifetime. General Agency at METZGER'S Hardware Store. 5aply

Miscellaneous.

GROVER & BAKER'S SEWING MACHINES.

The following are selected from thousands of testimonials of similar character, as expressing the reasons for the preference for the GROVER & BAKER Machines over all others.

* * "I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first plaae, because, if I had any other I should still want a Grover & Baker; and, having a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of all the rest. It does a greater variety of work and it is easier to learn than any other."—*Mrs. J. C. Croly (Jenny June.)*

* * "I have had several years' experience with a Grover & Baker Machine, which has given me great satisfaction. I think the Grover & Baker Machine is more easily managed, and less liable to get out of order. I prefer the Grover & Baker, decidedly."—*Mrs. Dr. Watts, New York.*

* * "I have had one in my family for some two years; and from what I know of its workings, and from the testimony of many of my friends who use the same, I can hardly see how anything could be more complete or give better satisfaction."—*Mrs. Gen. Grant.*

* * "I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage, the stick is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order."—*Mrs. A. M. Spooner, 36 Bond Street, Brooklyn.*

* * "I am acquainted with the work of the principal machines; and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have work now in the house which was done nine years ago, which is still good."—*Mrs. Dr. McCready, No. 43 East 23d street, New York.*

* * "More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I never had a garment rip or need mending, except those rents which frolicsome boys will make in whole cloth. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried."—*Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

* * "The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine has rendered in every respect the most perfect satisfaction. It combines so many advantages with beauty of execution and economy in price that it is a necessity in every household."—*Mrs. Governor Geary, Harrisburgh, Pa.*

* * "I have had the Grover & Baker Machine for ten or twelve years in constant use in my house. I have seen and known every kind of family sewing, both personal and household, accomplished upon the Grover & Baker Machine to the entire satisfaction of all who were concerned."—*Rev. Stephen H. Tyng.*

* * "I find the Grover & Baker stitch will wear as long as the garments do—outwear the garment, in fact. The stitch will not break on bias seams, when stretched, as others do; and neither does it draw the work."—*Mrs. Dr. Whiting, 4 East 24th street, New York.*

* * "We have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine for seven years in constant use, hemming, felling, tucking, and everything that the fingers can do. It is preferred over all others on account of its durability of work, elasticity and strength of stitch, ease of movement, and simplicity of construction."—*Mrs. General Buel.*

* * "There could be no greater comfort in a family than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine. I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing Machine."—*Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Miss. Association.*

* * "I have had an opportunity of examining and using other varieties of machines; but I very much prefer the Grover & Baker stitch, for strength, elasticity, and beauty. I have seen no other machine so simple in its construction, so easily understood and kept in order."—*Mrs. E. D. Sanborn, St. Louis.*

The

Farm, Garden & Household.

TASTE IN FARMING.

There is one thing in which farmers, take the country through, have been sadly deficient, and that is, in a regard for, and a cultivation of the beautiful, as well as the useful. There are some, (and these are generally farmers from the city) whose ideas all run in this direction; who have entered upon life in the country, and upon the care of their farms, as if they were flower gardens, to be worked not for the sake of producing anything that shall be useful, so much as to gratify the eye. Or if they undertake to produce anything, it is something that shall either please the fancy or gratify a luxurious appetite or make them conspicuous among the neighboring farmers. They do not regard their occupation as one of practical utility. Farming is with them an ornamental branch, very much like worsted work or embroidery among the ladies of the household. This is one extreme. Such farmers have done a great amount of good; but they have overstrained an incidental part of the matter.

On the other hand those who have depended on farming for a living, have too often overlooked this part of the subject. Some have a perfect contempt for flowers, and shrubbery, and shade trees, and all that would be regarded as belonging to the ornamental. They have no plans for beautifying their homesteads. Their houses, and yards, and gardens are all laid out for mere utility. Not a dollar is spent on anything that will not give one dollar or more in return. It is all labor and profit with them. This is the other extreme.

We do not see how any man who entertains such views, and works his farm on such principles, can open his eyes without feeling rebuked. He cannot look out upon the world, unless he is devoid of reflection, without being constantly reminded that he is setting at naught the great lessons which the Being who made the earth, and who rolls around the seasons, and produces the crops by His rain, and sunshine, and the excercise of His almighty power, is continually teaching. It is the teaching of Scripture, "He hath made everything beautiful in his time," and it is the teaching of every day's observation and experience. There is not a crop produced by the earth in which there is not as much laid out on beauty as on utility, and even more. The crops of grain, in their growth, and even when they wave in golden color for the harvest, are almost enough to stir the soul of a statue with admiration. The orchards, before they ever produce an apple or a peach, or any other fruit, are gorgeously decked out with beauty.

The God of Nature has given us an example which we ought not to disregard. It is not a mere fancy, it is a duty to pay some attention to the appearance of things. The farmer who leaves his house or his grounds in a slovenly state, who pays no attention to beautifying his farm, is doing violence to one important element of his nature. It is very easy to do something toward the cultivation of taste in farming. A vine around the doorway; a bed of well-selected and well-tended flowers; a few shade trees and an arbor for vines; a well arranged and well kept garden; a little care in cutting down the weeds by the roadside; a little attention to the appearance of the outbuildings and fences; a plan in the laying out of one's fields, &c., would add largely to the enjoyments of farm life, and they would add largely to its profits too. A farm that is properly taken care of, and which exhibits taste as well as close culture, will have a higher pecuniary value than one which is used merely for making the most money out of it for the season.

Taste in farming is nothing to be ashamed of, as many seem to regard it. The man who exhibits it and who cultivates it is a wiser man, a better man, than the one who despises it. He is cultivating part of his own nature, which the other man suffers to run to waste and to be covered with briars and thorns. He is engaged in a work of benevolence also. He is doing good to others. He contributes to the enjoyment of every one who sees and admires the evidence of his taste in the improvement and beautifying of his grounds. If "a thing of beauty is a joy forever," (which has now become a proverb,) the farmer who makes his own place attractive to the eyes of others becomes a public and a lasting benefactor. He blesses not merely his own family and his neighbors, but every traveller who passes his homestead; while he who makes it his only object to dig out of the earth what he can turn to immediate profit in money, is living altogether for himself.—*New York Observer.*

TIMBER AND RAINFALL.

According to Rentesch, a German authority, the proportion of forest or woodland required for an agricultural country, in order to secure it a regular and sufficient rainfall without violent storms, is twenty-three per cent. in interior regions, and twenty per cent. near the coast. The estimate relates to Germany. The same writer estimates that five per cent. of timber is sufficient for England. An English authority, Sir Henry James, regards this last estimate too high for England, deeming 2.5 per cent. of timber sufficient. It is probable that the percentage of timber required in Germany is less than would be necessary in the level regions of our own section, as mountains exert an important influence upon the amount of rainfall.

The following interesting account of the influence of timber upon rainfall and springs is taken from Boussingault's Rural Economy:

"The Wolf-spring in the Commune of Soubey, France, furnishes a remarkable instance of the influence of woods upon fountains. A few years ago this spring did not exist. At the place where it now rises, a small thread of water was observed, after very long rains, but the stream disappeared with the rain. The spot is in the middle of a very steep pasture, inclining to the South. Eighty years ago the owner of the land perceiving that some firs were shooting up in the upper part of it, determined to let them grow, and they soon formed a flourishing grove. As soon as they were well grown, a fine spring appeared in the place of an occasional rill, and furnished abundant water in the longest drought. For forty or fifty years this spring was considered the best in Clos-du-Doubs. A few years since, the grove was felled, and the ground turned again to pasture. The spring disappeared with the wood, and is now as dry as it was ninety years ago."

A FIFTY-FIVE DOLLAR GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—A new Sewing Machine of the above kind and price is offered for sale; one half cash and the balance in six months, properly secured.

☞Address Box 61, Bedford, Pa.

Humorous.

A LIGHT EMPLOYMENT—making candles.

An exchange says lovers, like armies, generally get along quietly until they are engaged.

To have tarts for tea, let your wife see you kiss the waiting maid. A sure thing.

WHEN is a lady's neck not a neck? When it is a little bear, (bare.)

WHAT is better than a promising young man? A paying one.

WHY are good husbands like dough? Because women need them.

BE temperate in diet. Our first parents ate themselves out of house and home.

A SCRIBBLER says life is too short to drink poor whisky, or to make love to an ugly woman.

Go to strangers for charity, acquaintances for advice, and relatives for nothing—and you will always have a supply.

A WAGGISH candidate, coming in the course of his canvass, to a tailor's shop, said, "What we look for here is *measures not men.*"

A SWEET CONSOLATION.—There is said to be something consoling for every ill in this life. For instance, if a man is baldheaded, his wife can't pull his hair.

ANNA (to her beau)—Frederick, what city is that you are going to visit this fall? Fred.—If you have no objection, I'm going to Have-Anna.

ON some railroads it is customary to have a lock on the stove to prevent passengers from meddling with the fire. A wag being asked why they locked the stove, coolly replied that "it was to prevent the fire from going out."

A CYNICAL journalist says the reason so many marriages occur immediately after a great war is, that bachelors become so accustomed to strife that they learn to like it, and after the return of peace they enlist in matrimony as the next thing to war.

AN Irish lad having been asked if the man who had last flogged him was his own father, replied: "Yis, sure he is the parent iv me: but he trates me as if I was his son by another father and mother, bad luck to him."

VERY GOOD.—At a school examination a young tyro in declamation, who had been told by the teacher that he must gesticulate according to the sense, in commencing a piece with "The comet lifts its fiery tail," lifted the tail of his coat to a horizontal position, causing roars of laughter.

A LADY on one occasion, traveling in a railway carriage, was much annoyed by a cockney companion continually embellishing his conversation with 'This 'ere' and 'That air.' In a few minutes afterwards she quietly requested him to close the window, remarking, 'This car is affected by that air.'

A GENTLEMAN riding through Sydenham saw a board with "This Cottage for Sail," painted on it. As he was always ready for a pleasant joke, and seeing a woman in front of the house, he stopped and asked her very politely, when the cottage was to sail?" "Just as soon as the man comes along who can raise the wind," was the quiet reply.

AN amusing story is told of a cunning exhibitor at a recent agricultural fair in Connecticut, who divided a bushel of peaches, and entered one half in his own name, and another in the name of an influential man in a neighboring town. The big man got the prize, and the other contribution, although off the same tree, was not mentioned.

"PA, didn't you whip me for biting Tommy?"

"Yes, my child; you hurt him very much."

"Well, then, pa; you ought to whip mamma's music teacher, too, for he bit mamma right in the mouth, and I know it hurt, because she put her arms around his neck and and tried to choke him."

A NEW YORK officer who was up before the Police Commissioners the other day on a charge of drunkenness, made the following rather lame defence: "I had been out all night; I was wet and tired; I took one single hot whisky before I went into the ranks; I had also had my hair cut that day, and whether it was the whiskey or my having had my hair cut that made me act so queer, I don't know."

DURING a steam voyage, on a sudden stoppage of the machinery, considerable alarm took place, especially among the female passengers. "What is the matter? What is the matter? For heaven's sake tell me the worst?" exclaimed one more anxious than the rest. After a short pause a hoarse voice from the deck replied: "Nothing, madam, nothing, only the bottom of the vessel and the top of the earth are stuck together."

"HERE'S TO YE, JEMMY."—An Irishman had been sick for a long time, and while in this state would occasionally cease breathing, and life be apparently extinct for some time, when he would again revive. On one of these occasions, when he had just awakened from his sleep, Patrick asked him—

"An' how'll we know, Jemmy, when you're dead? You're afther wakin' up ivery time."

"Bring me a glass o' grog," he replied, "and say to me 'Here's to ye, Jemmy,' an' if I don't rise up and drink, then bury me."

"RECKON I couldn't drive a trade with you, Squire," said a genuine specimen of the Yankee pedler, as he stood at the door of a merchant in St. Louis.

"I reckon you calculate about right, for you can't no ways."

"Wall, I guess you needn't get huffy 'bout it. Now, here's a dozen genooine razor straps, wuth two dollars and a half, you may hev 'em for two dollars."

"I tell yau I don't want any of your straps, so you may as well be going along."

"Wall, now, look here, Squire. I'll bet you twenty-five dollars that if you make me an offer for them 'ere straps, we'll have a trade yet."

"Done," said the merchant, and he staked the money. "Now," said he, chaffingly, "I'll give you sixpence for the strops."

"They're your'n!" said the Yankee, as he quietly pocketed the stakes. "But," continued he, after a little reflection, and with a burst of frankness, "I calculate a joke's a joke; and if you don't want them strops I'll trade back." The merchant looked brighter. "You're not so bad a chap after all," said he. "Here are your strops: give me the money." "There it is," said the Yankee, as he took the strops and handed back the sixpence. "A trade is a trade, and a bet is a bet. The next time you trade with that ere sixpence don't buy rasur-straps."

DENTISTRY! DENTISTRY!

A Beautiful Set of Teeth for

TEN DOLLARS!

DR. H. VIRGIL PORTER,

(LATE OF NEW YORK CITY,)

DENTIST,

Would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has located permanently in BLOODY RUN, where he may be found at all times prepared to insert from one tooth to a full set of his BEAUTIFUL ARTIFICIAL TEETH on new and improved atmospheric principles.

The *TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL DENTISTRY RUBBER* for the basis of artificial teeth.

This discovery which has met with such universal approval throughout this and other countries, has seemingly placed *ARTIFICIAL TEETH* at the disposal of all who require them. *DR. PORTER* is now inserting the most *BEAUTIFUL* and *DURABLE* at prices ranging from

Ten to Eighteen Dollars

per set. Temporary sets inserted if desired. All operation warranted.

☞Teeth extracted without pain by the use of *NITROUS OXIDE* or *LAUGHING GAS.*

This is no humbug, but a positive fact. Gas administered by Dr. Porter is prepared in accordance with the purifying method of Dr. Strong, of New Haven, Ct., and Prof. Silliman (late Professor of Chemistry in Yale College) he has no hisitation in asserting that it is attended with no danger whatever. Persons desiring the services of a Dentist would promote their own interest by calling upon Dr. Porter, as he is determined to spare no effort to please the most fastidious. Dr. Porter's mode of operating will at all times be of the mildest character, avoiding the infliction of the slightest unnecessary pain, and carefully adapted to the age, constitution, health and nervous condition of the patient.

☞Special attention is invited to Dr. Porter's scientific method of preserving decayed and aching teeth. Teeth blackened and diseased, cleansed to appear beautiful and white.

H. VIRGIL PORTER,
Dentist.

Bloody Run, Penn'a., March 28, 1867.-1y.

Attention Drafted Men!

Congress has just passed an Act refunding $300 to those drafted men who paid commutation and afterwards were drafted and who put in substitutes, or who entered the service. We will promptly attend to the COLLECTION OF CLAIMS of persons entitled to have their money refunded, and will give our special attention to the subject.

COME ONE! COME ALL!

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
M. A. POINTS, Attorneys.

March 1:3m.

628. **HOOP SKIRTS.** 628.

NEW SPRING STYLES, "OUR OWN MAKE," embracing every New and Desirable size, style and Shape of Plain and Trail Hoop SKIRTS,—2, 3 1-4, 2½, 2 3-4, 3, 3 1-4, 3 1-2, 3 2-4 and 4 Yds., round, every length and size Waist; in every respect FIRST QUALITY, and especially adapted to meet the wants of FIRST CLASS and most fashionable Trade.

"Our own make," of Hoop Skirts, are lighter, more elastic, more durable, and REALY CHEAPER, than any other make of either Single or Double Spring Skirt in the American Market. They are WARRANTED in every respect, and wherever introduced give universal satisfaction. They are now being extensively Sold by Retailers, and every Lady should try them.

Ask for "Hopkin's Own Make," and see that each Skirt is STAMPED "W. T. HOPKIN'S MANUFACTURER, 628 ARCH Street, PHILA." No others are Genuine. A Catalogue containing Style, Size and Retail Prices, sent to any address. A Uniform and Liberal Discount allowed to Dealers. Orders by mail or otherwise, promptly and carefully filled.—Wholesale and Retail at Manufactory and Sales-rooms,

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J. L. LEWIS,

DRUGGIST AND STATIONER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Joseph Riddle, late of Union tp., deceased.*

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them forthwith for settlement.

WILLIAM BERKHIMER, Executor
March 15:6t with the Will annexed.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—*Estate of Christian Hoffman, deceased.*

Letters of Administration upon the estate of Christian Hoffman, late of Middle Woodberry tp., Bedford county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN,
JOHN L. HOFFMAN,
March15:6t Administrators

SAVE YOUR CLOTHES!—By buying at HARTLEY & METZGER'S the best COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER in the World. You may use one four weeks, and if not satisfied return it and get your money back.

Men buy all kinds of labor saving machines.—Why should not wash days be made easier? Try them! Try them! mar15

AGENTS WANTED.—$300 per month and expenses paid, Male or Female Agents, to introduce a New and Useful Invention, of absolute utility in every household. Agents preferring to work on commission can earn from $20 to $50 per day. For full particulars enclose stamp, and address W. G. WILSON & CO.,
April5:3m 630 Arch St., Phila.

FOR SALE A FANCY STORE at wholesale or retail, and store room to lease to purchaser. The Millinery business and Mantua-Making to be continued. V. B. TATE,
April 12:3t Bedford, Pa.

FARMERS who want to purchase the GREAT GUM ROLLER GRAIN DRILLS for next seed time, should send in their orders to HARTLEY & METZGER at once, so that they may secure them. *No pay wanted till next September.*
March 15.

LADIES CALL!—Make a *fashionable little call* at HARTLEY & METZGER'S, where you will find a very select assortment of choice FLOWER SEEDS. Also, fresh and reliable Garden Seeds of all kinds. mar15

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CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements,

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

1867. J. B. F. 1867.

BARGAINS!

J. B. FARQUHAR

Is pleased to state to his friends and former customers, that he has

RESUMED BUSINESS IN BEDFORD,

At the well known P. A. REED stand, opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he is prepared to sell everything in his line

CHEAPER than the CHEAPEST.

He has a full line of

DRY-GOODS, READY-MADE CLOTHING

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Which have been

Purchased at very low Prices.

and will be sold at a very small advance.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK

Jan 18, 1867.

LEBANON VALLEY COLLEGE.

FOR BOTH SEXES.

This institution is located at ANNVILLE, Lebanon Co., Pa., a beautiful rural village, on the Lebanon Valley Rail Road, 21 miles east of Harrisburg.

The school is one of high grade, and affords instruction in

Common and Higher English,
Pure and Mixed Mathematics,
The Natural and Mental Sciences,
Philosophy and Polite Literature,
The Greek, Latin, German and French Languages,
Vocal and Instrumental Music,
Penmanship, Drawing and Painting,
&c. &c. &c.

The rooms are entirely furnished and the building is heated by furnaces. The teachers are all skillful and accomplished.

NEXT SESSION COMMENCES JAN. 7, 1867.

CHARGES MODERATE AND NO EXTRAS.

For catalogue and further particulars, address Rev. T. E. VICKROY, A. M., Prin., Annville, Lebanon co., Pa.

Dec. 11-66:1yr

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.,

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS.

AT THE

BEDFORD CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

I am now closing out my WINTER STOCK of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

at prices way below former rates.

All Wool Coats	$10.00 to 15.00
" " Pants	6.00 to 8.50
" " Vests	3.50 to 4.50
" " Pants & Vests as low as	$10.

A few Over-coats still on hand and will be sold at a very small advance for cash. The superior manufacture of these goods will recommend them.

I have also a fine assortment of CASSIMERS which must be closed out before moving to new store room. All Wool from 80 cts to $2.50 for best. Also a No. 1 lot of Hats at cost. All these goods must positively be sold by the first of April. So that persons wanting Bargains should come at once.

NO. 2 ANDERSON'S ROW.

R. W. BERKSTRESSER.

Bedford, Jan. 12, 1867.

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bi Heads, Circulars, and all kinds of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds, on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE
Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.
Nov. 2, 1866.

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company,

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL & ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1867,

$2,455,855 56.

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowment Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

All the insured for whole of life, (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring in the Girard may always rest assured that their best interests will be protected. All whole of Life Policies of several years standing, are purchasable by the company, or may be commuted into a policy for a smaller amount, without any thing more to pay—therefore the insured need not fear a loss in case they are not able, after several years payments, to keep up their policies.

Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.

Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phil a. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
323 Walnut Street, (up stairs.)
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar15:1yr Bedford, Pa.

FARM AND FIRESIDE.

A Journal of Agriculture, Horticulture, Literature and Art,

Published every Saturday, in quarto form, eight pages, on fine paper and new type. It is illustrated with engravings of

LIVE STOCK,
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
FARM BUILDINGS,
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

A corps of practical and well-known writers contribute regularly to its columns.

A LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Of Choice Tales, Poetry, Biography and general Miscellany, makes the *Farm and Fireside* a welcome visitor to every home in the United States.

No expense is spared to make a journal worthy the patronage of an intelligent public. It will advocate the best interests of a Rural Life.

Its Market Reports are full and Reliable.

TERMS—$2 a year, invariably in advance. Sold at all News and Periodical Offices. Specimen copy sent to any address on receipt of 5 cents.

S. S. FOSS, Publisher,
mar15:3m No. 402 Prune street, Phil'a.

NO MORE BALD HEADS!
NO MORE GRAY LOCKS

Dr. LEONS'

ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER,

Is pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for Baldness, eradicates Dandruff and Humors, stops the Hair from falling out, and speedily restores Gray Locks to their original hue and luxuriance.

It operates on the secretions and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter. Thin, dead, faded or gray hair will always be brought back by a few applications, to its youthful abundance, vitality and color.

It makes the hair soft, glossy, fragrant, pleasant to the touch and easy to arrange. Dry, wiry and intractable locks become moist, pliant and disposed to remain in any desired position. As a Hair Dressing it has no equal. The sales are enormous and it is a universal favorite with old and young of both sexes.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZIEGLER & SMITH, SOLE PROPRIETORS,

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞**Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work**

October 26, 1yr

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can apply to us personally or by letter. july 13.

SILVER'S WASH POWDER.

SAVES TIME, LABOR, MONEY.

MAKES WASHING A PASTIME

AND MONDAY A FESTIVAL

SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
Chemists and Wholesale Druggists,
137 North Third street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

THE MASON & HAMLIN

CABINET ORGANS

Forty different styles, adapted to sacred and secular music, for $80 to $600 each. Fifty-one Gold and Silver Medals, or other first premiums awarded them. Illustrated Catalogue free. Address, MASON & HAMLIN, Boston, or MASON BROTHERS, New York.

March 9: 1yr.

J. HENRY HUTTON WITH SHUMWAY, CHANDLER & Co.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 221 Market street, and 210 Church street,

PHILADELPHIA.

☞PLEASE GIVE HIM A CALL.☜

Feb. 15, 3m.

OYES! O YES!—The undersigned has taken out auction license, and tenders his services to all who have sales or auctions to cry. Give him a call. Post Office address, Spring Meadows, Bedford county, Penn'a.

HENRY B. MOCK.

April5:6m*

☞Wedding Cards, Business Cards, Bill Heads, Circulars, and all kind of Mercantile Blanks, neatly and expeditiously executed at the INQUIRER Job Office.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF JUDGMENT and Promissory Notes, either with, or without waiver of exemption, for sale at this office nov 2-66

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 28, 166

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HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Jan. 10, 1867, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Accom P. M.	Express A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS	Accom A. M.	Xpress P. M.
LE4.04	LE 7.50	Huntingdon,	AR11.22	AR4.45
4.24	8.10	McConnellstown	11.02	4.26
4.34	8.18	Pleasant Grove,	10.50	5.10
4.50	8.34	Marklesburg,	10.38	5.06
5.06	8.54	Coffee Run,	10.22	5.45
5.14	9.02	Rough & Ready	10.14	4.36
5.26	9.14	Cove,	10.02	4.24
5.30	9.18	Fisher's Summit	9.58	4.20
AR5.45	AR 9.33		LE9.43	LE4.05
	LE 9.43	Saxton,	AR	AR3.55
	10.03	Riddlesburg,		2.35
	10.11	Hopewell,		2.27
	10.29	Piper's Run,		2.09
	10.39	Tatesville,		1.47
	11.11	Bloody Run,		1.34
	AR 11.15	Mount Dallas.		LE 1.30

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

	LE 9.45	Saxton,	AR 9.30	AR3.00
	10.00	Coalmont,	9.15	2.45
	10.05	Crawford,	9.05	2.35
	AR 10.15	Dudley,	LE 9.00	LE2.30
		Broad Top City.		

Jan. 1:67. JOHN M'KILLIPS, Supt.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN'S, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.
dec8:1y

TRIUMPH IN DENTISTRY.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN,

By the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and is attended with no danger whatever.

TEMPORARY SETS

inserted if called for. Special attention will be made to diseased gums and a cure warranted or no charge made.

TEETH FILLED

to last for life, and all work in the dental line done to the entire satisfaction of all or the money refunded. Prices shall correspond with the times.

I have located permanently in Bedford, and shall visit Schellsburgh the 1st Monday of each month, remaining one week; Bloody Run the 3d Monday, remaining one week; the balance of my time I can be found at my office 3 doors South of the Court House, Bedford, Pa.

WM. W. VAN ORMER,
Nov. 23, 1866. Dentist.

GOOD NEWS FOR MOTHERS!

Mothers, are you oppressed with anxiety for your little ones? Are your slumbers and hearts broken by their cries? Do you awake in the morning unrefreshed and apprehensive? If so, procure at once a bottle of Dr. Leons' Infant Remedy and you will have no more weary hours of watching and anxiety.

DR. LEONS' INFANT REMEDY

has stood the test of years. Thousands of nurses and mothers bear witness that it never fails to give relief if used in season. It is a mild, yet sure and speedy cure for Colic, Cramps and Windy Pains, and is invaluable for all complaints incident to Teething.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States. Address all orders to

ZEIGLER & SMITH,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Nov. 16,'66:1y 137 North 3d st., Phil'a.

50 TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.

JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.

N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

MORRISON HOUSE,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

SHOVELS AND FORKS, DOOR MATS, Garden Tools, White Wash Brushes, Scrub Brushes, Carpet Tacks; all kinds of Paint, Varnish, Turpentine, Oil, &c. &c. at

HARTLEY & METZGER'S
MAMMOTH HARDWARE STORE.

Fresh stock of goods just arriving. mar15

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.
Nov 2, 1866.

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Nov 2, 1866

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

**London Quar